

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION

VOL. XXX.—NEW SERIES, No. 1296.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED..... 5d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
The Negative Wherefore.....	893
Ecclesiastical Notes.....	893
Religious and Denominational News.....	895
CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Education Act.....	895
Relief of the Wounded in Germany.....	896
THE WAR:	
The Peace Negotiations.....	896
The Siege of Paris.....	896
Inside Paris.....	896
The Election of the Constituent Assembly.....	897
Circular of M. Jules Favre.....	897
The Red Republic at Lyons.....	897
The Country Districts of France.....	898
Count Bismarck Interviewed Again.....	898
The Besieged Fortresses.....	899
Raising the Blockade in the North Sea.....	899
Russian Opinion on the War.....	899
Terrible Scenes around Sedan.....	899
Notes and Incidents.....	900
EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Imperial Family.....	901
The Sick and Wounded.....	901
Fortifications of Paris.....	902
Miscellaneous.....	902
Postscript.....	903
Court, Official, and Personal News.....	903
LEADING ARTICLES:	
Summary.....	904
Sprouting Peace Tendencies.....	904
M. Favre's Second Thoughts.....	905
The Supply of Arms to Belligerents.....	905
Foreign and Colonial.....	906
Foreign Miscellany.....	906
The Tientsin Massacre.....	906
Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Lowe on the War.....	907
The British Association at Liverpool.....	907
Memorial Monument to Defoe.....	909
Crimes and Casualties.....	909
LITERATURE:	
Huxley's Lay Sermons.....	910
Socialism and Spiritualism in America.....	910
Brief Notices.....	911

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE NEGATIVE WHEREFORE.

"A PENNY for your thoughts!" is the phrase by which, in the ordinary walks of life, the pre-occupation of a person's mind is noted by his companion, and an interest is expressed in getting a glimpse of the matter by which his thinking power is engrossed. Would it not be well that, on the eve of the momentous politico-ecclesiastical movement which has been resolved upon by the friends of religious equality, they should spontaneously aim at satisfying that curiosity respecting their proximate purposes and policy which the above homely challenge might be used to indicate? Would not a highly serviceable end be answered if, as far as possible, all the parties which will be engaged, more or less directly, in the approaching struggle, should be made fully cognisant of the precise meaning of every march in the campaign? "What are you about? What is it that you expect you will be able to do? What is the real drift, and what is likely to be the substantial gain, of ushering the question of civil Establishments of religion into the arena of Parliamentary conflict next Session?" These are questions which will be asked by very many, and with especial anxiety by those whose sympathies are abreast of the most advanced section of Liberals, but whose caution lags behind. If it should be found practicable to put the enterprise before them just as it presents itself to the judgment of those who have committed themselves to it, it surely would be very desirable that it should be done. It is not for us to assume that we are able to do it, but, at least, we can try to tell beforehand, to all whom it may concern, what are our thoughts about the bold step about to be ventured upon.

A word or two, first of all, for reducing to reasonable proportions the exaggerated expectations which are frequently ascribed to the conductors of this movement by both their friends and their foes. It is not anticipated that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England will be carried by a *coup de main*. It is not even desired that the battle should be won by a surprise. The meaning of Mr. Miall's notice is not that his friends and coadjutors suppose themselves strong

enough in the House of Commons to wrest from it an immediate vote adverse to the principle and policy of Church Establishments. Far less does it indicate that they expect by the sole and exclusive action of the Nonconformist denominations, and in antagonism to the entire Episcopalian body, to force through this Parliament, or, indeed, any future Parliament, a measure applicable to the English Church such as was passed in 1869 in reference to the Irish Church. The fortress will not be taken by storm. We may, perhaps, find warrant for adding that the fortress will not be taken by direct siege operations, or, in other words, by aggressive motions made by one only of the combatant parties in the House of Commons. No doubt it is confidently anticipated that by the bringing of the question in its most comprehensive, as well as its ultimate, shape under discussion by the Legislature of the country, a powerful force will be thereby enlisted for the final settlement upon a rational basis of the relations between Church and State. But the process which is likely to connect the end with the means, will, we fancy, be very different to that which is popularly looked for. We have no idea that it will be anything like so simple in character as that which has been pre-assigned to it by nineteen out of every score of men who may chance to be interested in the subject.

The policy indicated by the Notice now on the Books of the House of Commons, has been, to those who have adopted it, partly thrust upon them by necessity, and partly selected by them for what they deem to be sufficient reasons. It was not, perhaps, absolutely necessary that the movement which will bring the two principles of voluntary and compulsory support of religion into Parliamentary conflict, should have been initiated precisely when it was. Another Session or two might have passed over, at least under ordinary circumstances, without imposing upon the friends of Religious Equality any further obligation than that of carrying to a triumphant practical issue the measures they had already put before both Houses of Parliament. It was not clear that they would have lost anything by quietly holding their hand for a year or two longer. But, as usual, their bolder policy was precipitated mainly by the insolence of spirit exhibited by their foes. Whilst we are quite ready to recognise with admiration and cordial sympathy the candour and moderation of some of the more conspicuous members of the House of Commons last Session on politico-ecclesiastical topics, we must say that the temper of the Conservative party, whenever it could find adequate expression, was just what it ever has been under the influence of ecclesiastical ascendancy. Unfortunately, as it seemed, we could not confine either the arguments or the demands of thorough State-Churchmen within the limits prescribed by reason or justice. There was that assumption of superiority which naturally grows out of what is called the National System. It broke out repeatedly last Session in the most unexpected places. It was impossible to deal with it, as we may so say, topically. It showed itself in offensive forms in connection with every question which touched even remotely the views and interests of Nonconformists. We will say nothing now respecting the politico-ecclesiastical animus pervading the provisions of the Elementary Education Bill, and characterising most of the

claims which it was framed to recognise. It must have been clear to the whole body of Dissenters that unfair advantage was taken of a great national want in order to give a new stimulus to the Erastian principle. Now, it will not do to allow of the unopposed development of this encroaching and exclusive ecclesiastical spirit. But it can only be met successfully on that central ground where principle comes into collision with principle, and where the mere incidental forms of it, on either side, cease to obtain consideration.

This, however, is not all. There were not a few measures proposed last Session which were designed to strengthen the Church Establishment, both in England and in Scotland, by paring away some of the most obvious evils of the system. Perhaps we shall best point out the character and purport of such measures by saying that they were adapted to confer upon the nationally-endowed body precisely those advantages which, of reason and of right, belong only to self-sustaining ecclesiastical communities. They proceeded in a right direction, but they were intended to carry with them a wrong principle. They aimed at repairing the worst dilapidations of an edifice the basis of which is altogether unsound. They raised all manner of questions which it is impossible to deal with satisfactorily in their special and isolated form. It became necessary to clear away the perplexities which these subordinate questions stirred up in many sincere minds, by forcing upon their attention the broad policy which, when once adopted by the Legislature, will put all minor problems of this nature in the way for easy solution.

Then, again, the question of the relations which the Civil Power should sustain towards religious institutions, is one which is beginning to assume importance in the eyes of not a few persons whose convictions and sympathies lead them to approach it exclusively on its political side. In a short time mere politicians would have run away with the question, and played with it, for purposes of popularity and promotion, as, to some extent, they did with the Irish Church. It is unspeakably important that the final movement against Church Establishments should be initiated in Parliament, not in antagonism to the spirit of the Christian faith, but in willing subservience to it. Negatively, the foregoing considerations will explain why the friends of religious equality deliberately determined to launch the whole question with a view to the ultimate issues involved in it. We think they have done well.

### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

It is remarkable that the Report of the Ritual Commissioners has satisfied nobody. What opinion the most cultured Englishmen of every-day life have taken of it was intimated in the *Times* last week, in an article which was reprinted in our own columns, with such comments as it seemed necessary to us to make. It is now generally agreed that the Commission is a stupendous failure. The *John Bull*, representing a somewhat extreme High-Churchism, says that the Report is a "melancholy document. It confesses, on the very face of it, a failure, even if we had not the extraordinary protests and explanations to show us how dissension reigned triumphant. . . . It is needless to say that there is not the remotest chance of legislation following the Report." At the ecclesiastical antipodes of the *John Bull*, the *Record* stands gloating

over the catastrophe which has happened. It is doing but bare justice to our Evangelical contemporary to state that it always predicted the failure of the Commission—just as we did ourselves. It is not surprising, therefore, that it should now express the opinion that "there is no one who regrets its extinction, or is not prepared to toll its parting knell." The Report is described as being full of "multiplied absurdities," and then it is added, "Having all along been persuaded that the Commission was only a device reluctantly adopted as an instrument of procrastination, we do not regret, and can hardly marvel, at this 'lame and impotent conclusion.'"

The *Spectator* deals exclusively with the remarkable manner in which the Athanasian Creed has been treated. For once the *Spectator* is "utterly disgusted" with a bit of "ecclesiastical legerdemain," and rebukes the "feeble-hearted Churchmen" who hesitate to throw over this ridiculous and intolerant document. It even goes so far as to say that "for a Church claiming to be fallible to pronounce a sentence of everlasting damnation on any human being for theological error, or supposed error, is one of the most blundering of blasphemies, and the most blasphemous of blunders"; but the *Spectator* still believes in "our Church," and that it "has a life in it which will one day make it national," and so on. But it is not surprising that the most intolerant journal of the day should support the most intolerant Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has again extended the right hand of fellowship to the Patriarch of Constantinople. In doing so he has sketched in a very few words his ideal of the Christian Church. It is given in these singular words:—

"Now if the Church Catholic is to retain its hold upon the hearts and lives of men, this must be by loyalty to that ideal of its work and character which we find in the Holy Scriptures. What is this ideal? It is that of a spiritual society, united by spiritual bonds, and existing for the great spiritual end of making earth more like heaven and men more like their Lord. It is that of a brotherhood of manifold diversities, not limited to one portion of that world which Christ came to save, but absorbing into itself all that is great, noble, and true of all ages and countries, the soul of each member being the habitation of the Most High, and his body a temple of the Holy Ghost. As designed by its Head, it seeks to be at once the appointed witness and defender of the faith—the pillar and ground of the truth, and also the guardian of morality and righteousness upon earth."

We should require some columns to deal with these sentences—to show how the English Church has never even once tried to realise this ideal of the "Church Catholic." In half-a-dozen sentences, the Archbishop has written a stupendous condemnation of his own Church.

Not less severe because it is meant faithfully to apply to the Church, is a sermon on "The Church and the People," recently preached by the Rev. C. G. Coombe, Incumbent of Crookes, near Sheffield. Mr. Coombe plainly contrasts the character of Christ, and the character of the Established Church. He asks how it is that while the common people heard Christ "gladly," they will not listen to the ministers of the Establishment. He thinks that the fault lies with the Church, and not with the people. "Why did they hear Him?" he asks. Why? Because He was honest, faithful, fearless, impartial, considerate, compassionate, merciful, gentle, forward to make allowances, lowly, approachable, truthful, loving, earnest. In his opinion, therefore, the main cause of the Church's comparative failure consists in her not exhibiting some or all of these qualities. He asks where they are, and he cannot find them. He cannot find them in her laws; he cannot find them in her practices. He hopes and believes in a better future; but, if that future cannot be reached, then, he says, "I do not hesitate, not only to allow, but even to demand, the disestablishment of the Church, with all the loss and evil consequent thereupon. God's truth first; human machinery and organisation second." Mr. Coombe has struck, in this remarkably faithful discourse, a note which ought to be repeated throughout the kingdom. It is one of the lines, and one of the broadest lines, of argument, by which the State-Church of this kingdom stands condemned.

It is, perhaps, of little consequence, and one of these days it will be of none at all, by what organisation the world is to be brought to the knowledge and love of the truth, so long as it is brought to that knowledge. Our Episcopalian friends, have, for two or three centuries past, entertained a rather rabid conviction that there is a supernatural charm in a man when he is called a Bishop, and a supernatural efficacy in a Church which has such a charmed man connected with it. We do not entertain this notion ourselves. A crozier does not strike us with awe, nor a black apron with either reverence or affection. Nor does a bishop's title naturally terrify us any more than it terrifies the savages of the National

Association or the savages of Africa. Still, if our Episcopalian friends wish to extend Episcopacy, we can give them a hint how to do it. We have borrowed the hint from no lower an authority than a Bishop, viz., the Bishop of Lichfield. Last week the Bishop preached at the opening of the Cathedral of Inverness, when he dwelt upon unity and Episcopacy. His remarks upon the former topic remind us of what we have just quoted from the Archbishop of Canterbury. He said that, "so long as men were clothed with humility, the spirit of subjection to one another prevailed. The Church, though divided into many members, remained truly one." Then, said the Bishop:—

If the Apostolic Church was right, then must we be wrong. No one body, it may be, now has the right to boast against another. But the question is, not which is right or which is wrong, but how divisions may be healed. "My own experience," said the Bishop, "has led me to think that the reunion of many of the fragments of the Church is not so difficult or so remote as it may seem to be. The pressure of necessity in the colony of New Zealand has welded together in one almost all sections of Presbyterians. The fear and suspicion of Prelacy has died out in a state of society in which Bishops are distinguished by the essential functions of their office rather than by station or income."

Looking, then, to the present state of religion in this country, I cannot but entertain a threefold hope: first, that the several portions of the Presbyterian body will be reunited; secondly, that, in like manner, the two sections of the Episcopal Church will also be reunited; and, thirdly, that the Presbyterian body, sooner or later, will see, as their great leader John Knox clearly saw, that there is nothing unlawful in Episcopacy; that their objections were to its accidents, and not to its essence; and that to Episcopacy, as it now exists in Scotland, there is absolutely nothing to object.

The meaning of all which is—Disestablish the Church, and you will have an Apostolic Church: disestablish Episcopalianism, and the people, sects and all, will naturally tend towards Episcopalianism. Yet this Bishop still defends, in England, the Establishment of his Church!

The monument erected last week to the memory of Daniel Defoe could probably not have been erected at any time before the present. It takes many years, and even generations, for such a man as Defoe to be assessed at his real value. It is to be more than doubted whether those by whose contributions this monument has been built, had a thorough appreciation of the character and work of this man, whose memory they have designed to perpetuate. They have considered him as the most graphic story-teller to whom England has ever given birth, and this new tomb that has been placed over his remains is simply a mark of gratitude for the amusement which Defoe has given to the contributors. But Defoe's life-work was higher and nobler than what was indicated by "Robinson Crusoe"—high although the spiritual value of that work is. The man was infinitely more than a story-teller. He was the greatest Nonconformist of his day. His contemporaries did not see this, but we, living a century and a half after him, can see this clearly. Amongst his co-religionists Defoe stood alone. His moral courage was beyond their reach; his thought was beyond their grasp; his purpose was beyond their appreciation. He was a man born to suffer and to do, and such men are of slight account amongst their own people. We look at him, now, and think how well and happily he might have lived in this latter half of the nineteenth century. For, his thought and work belonged to this age, rather than that into which he was born. During his life, he was despised; and it has taken five generations to find out the sort of man that he really was. In public questions he was probably the most sagacious man who ever lived. He anticipated some of the greatest doctrines as well as some of the best civil regulations, the adoption of which is considered to confer a peculiar honour upon our own generation. As a Nonconformist, he was as inflexible in his adhesion to principle, as he was strenuous and active, not merely in defending, but in exhibiting what were his views. A memorial to him should have come not merely from the children of this age, but from the whole Nonconformist body of England. In the absence of that, we should all feel indebted to what has been done by Mr. Clarke and the other proprietors of the *Christian World*. The ceremony connected with the inauguration of the monument was fitting and appropriate, and all those who took part in it deserve our thanks. At least—not being able to be present ourselves—they have ours.

The Rev. J. C. Ryle, in a letter to the *Record*, states that the statement which has been published of his appointment to the rectory of Norbury is totally incorrect. "I am not likely," Mr. Ryle says, "to leave Stradbroke, and am at this moment soliciting contributions in order to restore my parish church. If any of your readers will help me I shall be very much obliged."

#### THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

A declaration on the subject of education has been prepared, and is now being signed by Roman Catholic electors, lay and clerical. The essence of the manifesto is contained in the concluding paragraph, which is as follows:—"We therefore demand such a change in the system of public education—primary, intermediate, and university—in Ireland as will place us on a footing of perfect equality with our fellow-subjects who entertain no conscientious objections to existing systems, and will remove the civil disabilities which are at present inflicted upon us for our religious opinions in this matter of education." The position thus assumed, but never before so categorically put forward, is analogous to that held by the Church Education Society of Ireland, but which is now practically abandoned by many of its former advocates. It is a demand, not for equal rights and privileges, but for exceptional rights.

The Dean of Down writes to the papers to deny that the clergy of Down and Connor and Dromore unanimously passed a resolution to commute unconditionally.

In a letter which Sir George Bowyer has thought it his duty to address to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he maintains that "it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to see that the independence of the Holy See is fully and absolutely secured."

DISSENTERS IN CHURCH PULPITS.—The first instance of a clergyman of the Church of England "venturing on so decisive a step as to ask a Dissenting minister to preach for him" is recorded in the *Freeman*. A week or two since, at the special request of Dr. Blackwood (the rector of Middleton Tyas, diocese of Ripon), the Rev. Dr. Steane (Baptist) preached in the parish church there. Those who are acquainted with the rector of Middleton Tyas, and know the liberal spirit which has long distinguished his ministry, will not be greatly surprised that he has "ventured" to recognise a Dissenter as a brother. We believe Dr. Blackwood has long maintained the most friendly relations with Mr. Backhouse, M.P. who resides at Middleton Tyas, and that their united influence has diffused throughout the whole parish a spirit of mutual toleration not often met with in rural parishes.—*Northern Echo*.

IRISH OPINION CONCERNING THE POPE.—There is a large party in Ireland who would not be averse to inviting the Pope to seek a refuge in the "Island of Saints," in the event of his longer residence in the Eternal City becoming impolitic or impossible. Some have even speculated on Dublin being selected as the place of sojourn of the Pontiff, and have indicated the house of a nobleman which is about to be sold as a probable fitting home for His Holiness. Others, however, argue that the retirement of the Pontiff to Ireland would amount to at least a temporary abandonment of the position of the Catholic Church in Europe, and believe, on the other hand, that France will be the Pontifical asylum. The Republic is not expected to last, and it is hoped that it may be succeeded by a Government as friendly to the Church as Napoleon the Third was. Some others consider that a reconciliation will ultimately be effected between the Pope and the King of Italy, despite the difficulties placed in the way by the doctrine of Infallibility.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE WESTMINSTER COMMUNION.—The Bishop of Oxford, in reply to an address presented by some of his clergy on the subject of what is now known as "the Westminster scandal," says that he gathers from various letters which have been published that there is no wish on the part of any one in authority to lay down any rule or principle on the subject of admission to the Holy Communion such as the memorialists would deprecate. The invitation sent to those who communicated in Westminster Abbey was sent to them, not as Unitarians, or Nonconformists, but only in their quality of revisers of the English version of Holy Scripture; and as Westminster Abbey is not under diocesan jurisdiction, the authorities of the collegiate church are alone responsible, on the one hand, for any invitation to communicants, and on the other, for any refusal of opportunities for communion. On the general question, the bishop holds that if the claim which has been advanced by some who are not reputed members of the Church of England to decide on what terms they will communicate with her be admitted, it is difficult to see how Mahometans could be refused. An intending communicant in the Church of England has full notice of what is required of him, and though there may be circumstances, as in the case of a sojourner abroad, which justify the presence of worshippers at a public service in portions of which they are unable *ex animo* to join, the bishop thinks it is not justifiable under any circumstances to receive the Holy Communion with this kind of reserve. He considers the claim to communicate, on conditions other than those laid down by the law of the Church, untenable, and he advises his clergy, if they should have to deal with such a claim in their own parishes, to refuse it.

BRAWLING IN A CHURCHYARD.—The Rev. W. C. Squier, of Stand, near Manchester, relates the following facts in the *Manchester Examiner*:—"On Monday, the 12th inst., a young woman was buried at Stand Church. As her minister, who had taught her Sunday after Sunday in a class, and who had visited and prayed with her twice a day for nearly a week before her death, I was invited by the bereaved parents to attend the funeral, at which the law, as it is at present stands, would permit me to do no more than mourn. I accepted the invitation, and headed the procession to the churchyard. At the gate we

were met by the Rev. R. Corser, the curate, who asked me if I had charge of the funeral, and had the certificate. I referred him to the proper person, and passed on, followed by the procession, into the church. After the service in the church was ended, and the mourners were assembled round the grave, the curate proceeded with the reading of the appointed form. I was, at this time, standing reverently near him, following the service, but keeping my hat on; because I hold views similar to those held by the Society of Friends about funeral customs; and because the state of my health requires me, in this northern climate, to protect myself from the cold wind. The Rev. R. Corser had got as far in the service as the words, "I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me," when he stopped his reading, and shouted to me across the grave, "Take off your hat. You ought to take off your hat. The law requires you to take off your hat. The Bible says that you ought to take off your hat. Even if you are an infidel, you ought to take off your hat. Common decency teaches you to uncover. You ought to respect our feelings." All the time that these sentences were being bawled at me, I stood silent, respecting the service and the occasion, and, I may add, the law, too much to speak. I was, however, strongly tempted to tell the clerical brawler that I was a minister of the Gospel, his senior in the service of our common Master, and quite as disposed as himself, or more so than himself, to respect the feelings of the mourners around. Finding that I took no notice of him, he resumed his reading. My friends, members of my congregation, who were with me, were most distressed at hearing their minister called an infidel. The curate, however, is too notorious in this neighbourhood for his eccentricities for this incident to cause surprise for more than a short time. But such a scene in the parish burial-ground, where the friend and pastor of the deceased was insulted by a stranger to her and her family, shows how necessary is an immediate alteration in the burial laws."

### Religious and Denominational News.

Mr. Edmond Phillips, senior student of Cheshunt College, having accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of Watling-street Chapel, Canterbury, commenced his ministry there last Sunday.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD.**—The session of the Congregational Board of Ministers in and around the Cities of London and Westminster commenced on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. The Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., was elected Chairman, and the Rev. William Tyler, Deputy-Chairman, for the year; and Rev. R. Ashton and Rev. I. Vale Mummery were re-elected Secretaries. Some important resolutions relative to "Ministerial Ordinations and Settlements" were adopted, for which we must refer to our advertising columns.

**CHRIST CHURCH, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM.**—The Rev. Isaac Lord, finding the work of the stated pastorate to be beyond his strength in his present state of health, and after repeated and prolonged interruptions, has felt it to be his duty to resign the pastorate of Christ Church, and the church has most reluctantly and sorrowfully accepted the resignation. Mr. Lord hopes to be able hereafter to help his ministerial brethren, serve the societies of the denomination, and occasionally occupy the pulpit of any of the free churches. His address remains the same, "Birchfields, Birmingham."—*From a Correspondent.*

**PARK GROVE CHURCH, GLASGOW.**—A new Congregational church has been originated in Glasgow, in the south-west suburb, the Rev. Palmer G. Grenville, LL.B., and a number of members having left North Hanover-street Church, in the centre of the city, for this promising field of labour. The church was constituted on the 29th of August, and the recognition service was held on Thursday, the 8th inst. A commodious and handsome building (temporary) has been erected, and was opened on Sunday last. The preachers were the Rev. P. Grenville, the Rev. D. Russell, and the Rev. Walter C. Smith, D.D.

**THE RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—During the past summer months a service has been conducted in front of the Royal Exchange every Sabbath afternoon. It has been under the superintendence of Mr. Walker, the well-known City missionary. Ministers and laymen of all Evangelical denominations have taken part in these services. The attendance has been encouraging to those who take an interest in open-air services, even when the weather has been unfavourable. On Sunday last nearly the whole of the area under the west portico was occupied with attentive hearers, when the Rev. Dr. Hewlett delivered an address. The audience showed the utmost attention. Next Sunday afternoon will take place the last of these services for the present season.

**GREAT BIRKHAMSTEAD.**—The Rev. T. Snell, who, with a portion of the church and congregation, became separated from the Castle-street Congregational church rather more than twelve months since, has, on his removal to Sunderland, been presented with a purse of money by his friends, and to Mrs. Snell a very handsome album has been given. The presentation was made by Mr. Compigne, chairman, at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, the scene of Mr. Snell's late ministrations, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., which succeeded a tea-meeting. The Rev. T. Hill, of Finchley, secretary of the Herts Association of Congregational Ministers, took part in the proceedings, testifying to his confidence in Mr. Snell, and counselling his people to make earnest efforts to restore the unity of the church, since the multiplication of small independent churches was a very great evil. Mr. Snell, who was much touched at the un-

expected event, feelingly responded, and counselled his friends to earnestly cultivate personal religion, whatever they did. If they could return to the church from which they came he should be glad.

**THE REV. R. RUDOLF SUFFIELD**, late Friar of the English Order of Dominicans, preached last Sunday in the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham—an indication of his final separation from the Church of Rome, and his willingness to undertake a pastorate among the Liberal Churches. Mr. Suffield is a man of fervent Christian piety and high intellectual power, and we have reason to be thankful for the decree of Papal Infallibility which has brought us so valuable an accession. His sermon on Sunday was listened to with singular interest and gratification by a large congregation. Mr. Suffield is announced to preach to-morrow at Upper Brook-street Chapel, Manchester. We understand that overtures have already been made to him to take charge of a congregation, both from the north of England, and from the neighbourhood of the metropolis.—*Inquirer.*

**LEADEN ROTHING, ESSEX.**—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, the Iron Church which has been erected in this village was publicly opened. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, in the evening by the Rev. J. Raven, of Felsted. The weather was most unfavourable, but there were good congregations. The building was kindly given to the village by J. Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford, the piece of land by Mr. Smith, of Leaden Hall. The erection of the building cost 120l.; towards this sum the congregation at Abbots Roothing had raised and collected over 80l. before the day of opening. About 40l. were therefore needed, towards this Mr. Perry kindly gave 20l. The collections of the day amounted to nearly 12l., so that at the close of the services 8l. were required. This deficiency was generously made up by Mr. Smith, of Leaden Hall, that the building might be opened quite free from debt. The congregation who will worship here, have hitherto met in a barn, and the labours of Mr. Partner, the minister of Abbots Roothing Chapel, have been blessed to many of the people. The new church will be used as a preaching station connected with the congregation at Abbots Roothing.

**BOLTON.**—The Congregational Church, St. George's-Road, Bolton, was reopened for Divine worship, after alterations and decoration, on the 28th ult., when the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Davison, preached. The collections amounted to 865l. On Monday, Sept. 4th, the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., of Clapham, preached two very able and appropriate sermons, and there was a service of praise on the following Wednesday. The collections were 86l., making a total of 451l. A local paper says:—"The church altogether presents a pleasing appearance, lightness and elegance being everywhere apparent. Its interior aspect will certainly vie with, if not excel, that of any religious edifice in the town or county." The Congregational Hall underneath the church has been thoroughly cleansed and ornamented. The congregation formerly worshipped in the original meeting-house in Dukes-alley. It is still open for Divine worship. Since the new church was opened in 1863, the congregation has paid off the debt which remained upon it, amounting to 2,200l., and has established a day-school and three branch churches in the town and neighbourhood.

**THE BAPTIST UNION.**—The autumnal meeting of the Baptist Union is being held this week at Cambridge. Several hundred ministers and delegates have arrived. A conference on missions to the heathen was held yesterday morning in St. Andrew's-street Chapel, and was attended by nearly all the delegates. The proceedings, which lasted about three hours, were conducted with closed doors, the Press not being admitted. The missionary committee afterwards dined together at the Guildhall. Last evening the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, preached the sermon to the young in St. Andrew's-street Chapel, from the 1st Epistle of St. John, 2nd chapter, and part of 1st verse. There was an overflowing congregation. This day the first formal meeting of the Union will take place, when the chairman (the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge), will deliver the opening address. A paper will be read on "The Opening of the Universities to Dissenters," by Mr. W. S. Aldis, M.A., Trinity College, the senior wrangler of 1861, who was debarred from enjoying the advantages of his college fellowship in consequence of being a Nonconformist, and a resolution on the subject is to be proposed by Mr. N. Goodman, M.A., St. Peter's.

**THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON TRUE RELIGION.**—The Bishop of Manchester, in addressing 2,000 railway employes of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, at Manchester, on Monday, adverting to the difficulties sometimes in the way of their attendance of public worship, said: "Pray remember that religious services are not religion. There is a great mistake current among religious people that going to church is religion. Religion is a pervading, abiding sense of duty to God, and the pointsman, the porter, the stoker, the engine-driver, who does his duty to his employers and to the public, and his duty to his family, may have rare and infrequent opportunities of attending church or chapel, but if he carries along with him into all his work a sense of duty to a higher than an earthly power, that man's sense of duty may make up for the infrequency of his attendance at public worship. Be honest, be pure, be temperate, be truthful, be gentle, be unselfish, and ready to bear each other's burdens, and whether you attend church or not you will have a right to believe you are trying to live, according to your opportunities, religious, Christian lives." The Bishop concluded by asking for subscriptions on behalf of the wounded soldiers in the war.

**TYLDESLEY.**—On Wednesday, August 31st, a new Congregational church, Tyldesley, near Bolton, Lancashire, was opened for Divine worship. The Rev. W. H. Davison read the Scriptures and offered the dedicatory prayer, and the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., D.D., of Halifax, preached twice. Tyldesley is one of a group of villages lying on the line of railway between Wigan, Bolton, and Manchester, and containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. There was no Congregational worship in any one of them; and in 1865 the Rev. W. H. Dawson, of Bolton, took the Temperance Hall, and commenced preaching there on Monday afternoons. Shortly afterwards the place was adopted by the Lancashire Union as one of its evangelistic stations, and an agent, Mr. E. Daniels, appointed. Success has attended the effort, and, under the Divine blessing, a very beautiful and commodious school church has been erected, affording accommodation for 600 persons and about 400 scholars. The cost has been, including the land, which is freehold, about 2,300l. Towards this the Lancashire Chapel and School Building Society made a grant of 750l. The church now numbers about fifty members, who are still connected with the mother church at St. George's-road, Bolton, but will at once be formed into a separate church. The minister is the Rev. J. R. Webster. The building is in the Norman style.

**NORFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**—The autumnal meeting of the Norfolk Congregational Union was held at Hingham on Thursday, Sept. 15, on which occasion the Rev. P. H. Davis was recognised as the pastor of the Congregational Church in that town. The day being fine, a large party of ladies and gentlemen were present from Norwich, and a goodly number of ministers and friends from other towns and villages in the county. The morning was occupied by the business of the union, which was mostly of a formal character, but elicited much earnest discussion as to the best means of reaching the rural population in the widely-scattered villages of this agricultural county. At noon a sumptuous entertainment was provided in the elegant dining-room at the White Hart. The recognition service occupied the afternoon, and was of a very solemn, interesting character. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. P. Colborne, of Norwich. The usual questions were asked, and the confession of faith received by the Rev. W. Tritton, of Yarmouth. The dedication prayer was offered by the Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A., and the charge to the minister delivered by the Rev. John Hallett. A very strong desire was felt and expressed that the pastor of the old meeting-house would allow his admirable and touching address to be printed. In the evening a tea-meeting, and after that a public meeting, were held, presided over by Mr. Cook Alexander, of Dereham. Earnest and practical addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Griffiths, M.A., W. A. Linnington, P. A. Atkinson, F. S. Baden, and Parry. On the Sunday evening following, the Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A., of Norwich, preached an excellent sermon to the church and congregation, and thus ended services which will be long and gratefully remembered by many.

### Correspondence.

#### THE EDUCATION ACT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you permit us to say, in reply to the letter of Mr. Carvell Williams which appeared in your columns last week, that the Central Nonconformist Committee is not dissolved, and that the work he suggests should be undertaken by us in receiving our careful consideration. We trust in a very short time to call the attention of Nonconformists throughout the country to the political as well as the municipal action which is required of them in the coming winter.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants.

R. W. DALE,

H. W. CROSSEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Central Nonconformist Committee,  
Town Hall Chambers, 86, New Street, Birmingham,  
Sept. 19.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In a letter, inserted in your last number, I stated that it would not be in the power of the Liberation Society to give advice to Nonconformists who might think it right to watch the practical working of the Education Act with a view to making the best of it in their own localities, and suggested that that duty might be discharged by the National Education League, or the Central Nonconformist Committee.

It has been suggested to me that this expression of individual opinion may produce the impression that the Liberation Society endorses the programmes of those organisations, or that it has agreed to recommend its supporters to assist in bringing the Education Act into general operation. Either would be an erroneous impression; the fact being, that it has refrained from identifying itself with the educational or political projects of either association, and that its Executive Committee have not taken any action bearing on the practical operation of the Act.

It is well known that the Society's supporters have differed in opinion on points of importance which were discussed during the progress of the measure, and the same diversity of view is likely to exist in connection

with its practical working. Moreover, the Society is just now looking forward to labour of another kind, which will tax to the utmost the energies of all its friends.

Your obedient servant,  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1870.

#### RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I request the favour of your permitting me to acknowledge the receipt of various contributions for the use of the wounded in Germany, sent to me by the Rev. W. Tyler, who has received the same in response to the appeal which he made in your columns. I may hereafter, if you will allow me, give the particulars of some of the cases which I have relieved. Meanwhile, I may say that the poor fellows evince the most touching gratitude for what is done for them, and sure I am that if those who have the means could see and converse with these men, they would feel it to be a happiness and privilege to help to alleviate their pains and miseries.

Your obedient servant,  
J. A. MERRINGTON.  
Elville, Rhenigau, Sept. 16, 1870.

## THE WAR.

### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—DEMANDS OF GERMANY.

Monday's papers publish the following from the Foreign Office:—"Messages have been transmitted during the last ten days by Her Majesty's Government from the belligerents to one another through Lord Lyons and through Count Bernstorff. M. Favre has determined to go at once to the German head-quarters. No basis for negotiation has been agreed upon." M. Favre has set out for the Royal head-quarters at Meaux.

The following despatch from Berlin has appeared in the *Manchester Examiner and Times*:—"In a council held at Rheims, presided over by the King, the representatives of the German States taking part in the war resolved to separate Alsace and Lorraine from France. It was also resolved that no diplomatic interference should be entertained or permitted. Bavaria and Baden renounce any enlargement of territory."

*L'Indépendant Rémois*, a Rheims journal, contains the following communiqué from Count Bismark:—"Rumours of negotiations and of speedy restoration of peace are current. These rumours are unfounded. The German Government has received no communication indicating that negotiations will be shortly opened; on the contrary, the Government which has constituted itself in Paris, and which lacks all those guarantees of durability that would be required for any other Government to enter into international relations with it, seems inclined to continue a fatal and henceforth unequal contest, rather than consider what may restore peace to France."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"Neither officially nor semi-officially has Prussia given any indication that she will only treat with the French Regency. But she is not likely to treat with the existing French Government while its authority is only based upon the acclamations of an accidental gathering of people, and while it is repudiated at Lyons and other places."

German scholars have been sent to France to search the archives of occupied towns for documents bearing on German medieval history. The transfer of these papers to Germany will be among the conditions of peace.

Herr Simon, a German Radical, of Trèves, has published a letter in the *Zukunft*, of Berlin, warmly opposing the proposed annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. He says that he is personally acquainted with several members of the Provisional Government of Paris, and that they have always been against any interference of France in the free development of Germany. "The war, which was aggressive under Napoleon, has become defensive under the Provisional Government; and the latter will certainly not continue it a day longer than is necessary for repelling the German invasion." As to guarantees against France, Herr Simon thinks the best protection of Germany will lie in the power of which she has given such striking proofs. "The transfer of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany against their will, like a flock of sheep," he continues, "will not only be no guarantee against a repetition of the present war, but also be an obstacle to German freedom."

On Sunday, the Jerome Napoleon, having M. Thiers on board, sailed from Woolwich. The veteran statesman, instead of going to St. Petersburg, has arrived at Tours. The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says:—"I have the best authority for stating that M. Thiers has made no proposals for peace, and that he is not likely to make any. The object of the French Government is to learn what is the Prussian ultimatum, and to judge of its ability to conclude peace on the terms which may be offered. It is obviously not desirable for France, in her own interest, to propose to make sacrifices of ships, money, or territory. Her policy is to ascertain what con-

cessions Germany will require from her, and to endeavour to procure a modification of them if they appear unreasonable."

A despatch from Washington, of Sept. 19, says:—"Mr. Motley telegraphed last Saturday to Mr. Secretary Fish, that the assertion according to which Prussia intends to reinstate Napoleon and will not treat except with the Regency, is false, but that Prussia regards the present Government of France as unstable, and incapable of giving lasting guarantees."

### THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The siege of Paris may be said to have begun. The progress of the Germans in their task of investing the French capital up to Monday is thus sketched by the *Daily News* of that date:—"The Germans are encircling Paris, and the departure of the diplomatic corps from the city shows that hostilities are imminent. The first care of the Germans appears to be to take military possession of all the roads. We saw on Saturday the stages by which they were advancing towards the communications of Paris on the north-east, the north, and the north-west. This morning nearly all the news relates to the south. A telegram from Ablon reports a great movement of Prussians towards the heights of Brunoy, and in the direction of the heights of Villeneuve. Brunoy and Villeneuve are both on the Paris and Lyons railway, the former eighteen and the latter ten miles from Paris. The corps thus operating is the one which we heard of the other day as being at Provins, and subsequently at Melun. A later despatch announces that they are constructing a bridge over the Seine at Villeneuve, apparently in the place of one which the French destroyed. Considering the importance of accustoming the young army of Paris to meet the enemy under favourable circumstances, we might expect to hear on such an occasion as this that a movement to a point which is within seven or eight miles of the southern detached forts had been undertaken to oppose the advancing enemy; but the construction of the bridge at Villeneuve seems to be unimpeded. This movement will place the Germans on the left bank of the Seine, and open to them the west, or weakest, side of the city of Paris. At the same time it deprives them of the use of the southern railways which remained open after the traffic on the Lyons railway had been discontinued. The use of the Central Railway of France will have to be given up in like manner, and the members of the Government at Paris will have no nearer way of communicating with Tours and M. Crémieux than by way of Lemans, the railway to which may be cut at any moment, if it has not been already, as is more probable, for a telegram from Tours, dated Saturday, states that no Paris mail had arrived there that day. M. Crémieux was displaying great activity, and had issued a decree 'ordering all foreigners, natives of States now at war with France, to leave the country within three days, unless specially authorised to remain,' an order which, strictly interpreted, would include M. Bismark and General Moltke, with their myrmidons. Our Paris correspondent informs us that on Saturday he saw quite a corps d'armée of line infantry, Mobs, and artillery, marching out of Paris in the direction of Vincennes, with the object, as was supposed, of checking an advance. Whatever fighting there was does not appear to have been of importance, but it is creditable to General Trochu, considering the composition of his army, to have fought at all."

A letter from Mantes, dated Friday, states that on that day a German corps d'armée had approached close to the forts of Vincennes and Charenton, and that the French troops who were encamped on the eastern side had retreated into the forts. It was also announced that 100,000 Prussians of the army of the Crown Prince were concentrated around Nogent-sur-Marne, waiting for the arrival of other troops at different points assigned by General von Moltke. The plan of the general-in-chief, it was thought, would be to block up Paris by a simultaneous movement of all his corps d'armée, and to throw the troops of his right wing towards Normandy for the supply of provisions. The principal bodies of troops, it was ascertained, advanced, *via* Lagny and Joinville-le-Pont, where they had crossed the Marne. Their rear-guards were occupying the heights of Chenevières, the extreme point of the little peninsula of St. Maur, eight miles from the fortifications of Paris, with a full view of the city. Some of the indications of this letter are a little vague; but any information that has a basis in fact is valuable just now. The writer did not know of the evacuation of Vincennes when he wrote, and that event is quite in accordance with his facts. Nogent-sur-Marne is within a mile of one of the forts of Paris, which is named after it.

At Villeneuve the Germans were within five miles of Paris, and fourteen of Versailles. They are working their way round by Soaux, Sevres, and St. Cloud, and a telegram states that they are already in the wood of Clamart-sous-Meudon, the pretty village half hid among the trees on the railway to Versailles, which was the country retreat of La Fontaine. The wood of Clamart is only two miles from Fort d'Issy; it appears to have been one of the woods which was fired by the French, but refused to burn. The most famous of the forts about Paris has already been evacuated without firing a shot. Vincennes, a military post, an artillery school, an arsenal, a depot for artillery, and a State prison, is not thought capable of defence. The allies besieged it in 1815, but bo-

fended by Daumneuil it made a successful resistance. Since then it has been strengthened. Louis Philippe built a number of new casemates, and on the eastern side added an entirely new fort, which, however, has not prevented its abandonment at the first alarm. With the exception of the Bois de Boulogne, that of Vincennes lies nearest to Paris of all the woods about the city. The approach to it is, however, guarded to a certain extent by Fort de Nogent, and the redoubts behind St. Maur."

Yesterday's telegrams from Paris state that the railway to Havre had been cut by the Prussians; that the regular postal service had been suspended, and that 400 Uhlans had occupied Versailles. *L. Libérés* says it will take the Prussians two weeks to get their cannon before Paris, and before then a new French army will be raised sufficiently strong to attack the Prussians. Numerous Prussian scouts were killed or captured on Saturday and Sunday by the Gardes Mobiles and Francs-tireurs within the environs of Paris. It is believed that the Prussians will attack the capital on the south-east, between Charenton and Clamart, and will establish their head-quarters at Versailles.

### INSIDE PARIS.

Direct news from the sad capital of France is now cut off. That which has been reaching us during the last few days came round by way of Rouen, but that railway route is now stopped. The service of trains on the Northern of France Railway is entirely suspended. The line has been cut between Paris and Chantilly. General Trochu, Military Governor of Paris, has issued a rather hopeful order of the day. The daily service of the ramparts will require 70,000 men a day, and the *enclinte*, defended by the efforts of public spirit and 300,000 rifles, is inaccessible. A Barricade Committee has been formed, of which M. Rochefort is president, and M. Flourens vice-president. All the main points of the capital will be barricaded. A few days ago a company of infantry of the line were practising at street-fighting in the Rue Malesherbes. All accounts agree in representing the population as very determined in spirit—the Red Republicans the most so. One correspondent says:—"It is almost impossible, without being here, to realise the change between the Paris of to-day and the Paris of a few weeks ago. I do not think that I saw above a dozen private carriages yesterday in the street." The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree in eight articles to regulate the conditions under which butchers are to exercise their trade, and prohibiting the practice so long established of making up weight by means of bone, under the name of *rejouissance*. The *Gaulois* complains of innumerable legions of beggars being allowed to remain in Paris, and to importune people on the Boulevards. All the railways out of Paris are now cut. Many arrests of supposed Prussian spies continue to be made. The Prefect of Police reminds the Parisians that it is illegal to enter the house of, or lay hands on, any citizen, without an order from the authorities. If anybody violate the law in this respect, he will be brought to justice.

Every morning, and evening too, women are to be seen among the National Guards on the Boulevard de la Villette practising the use of the chassepot. It is said that they show great aptitude for the work.

The Diplomatic Body has now left for Tours, with the exception of the American, Swiss, and Belgian Ministers. M. Crémieux, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Marine, are also there. The other members of the Government are represented at Tours by delegates.

The environs of Paris are described as nearly deserted. Asnières, the ordinary population of which is 6,000, has now only fourteen inhabitants. All the farmers and villagers of the Seine-et-Oise, of the immense plains of Beauce, and those of Loiret, are conveying their corn to Paris, Nantes, and Bordeaux. In a word, says the *Patrie*, there is a complete and decided void within a large radius of the capital. A great part of the inhabitants of Soaux have left, carrying with them their valuables. The iron-cased gunboats intended to assist in the defence of Paris have just been made available.

The following extract from letters from Paris will be read with interest:—

SALE OF SWORDS AND DAGGERS IN PARIS.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows:—"I have noticed that nearly everybody here is preparing for some expected encounter in the streets. Within the last few days a prodigious number of sword and dagger sticks have been sold. There are men who present them to you at every corner, and are doing a fine business. The supply is so great that the prices have been reduced to the lowest possible sum—to as little as a shilling for the cheapest sort of swordstick. The vendors of these unkindly articles shout as they go along, 'Buy, buy, this is the real means to get rid of the Prussians, only twenty-five sous'; to which words they add emphasis by suddenly drawing forth from a most inoffensive bamboo a long, sharp, ugly-looking foil. To-day I found that they were selling in the streets a new sort of arm—a short, stumpy double-edged dagger, fixed in the plainest possible sort of handle—price half-a-franc. The profusion of revolvers, swordsticks, and cheap daggers does not seem to hold out much promise of peaceful times in the streets of Paris. It is very unlikely that any opportunity will arise of using these arms against the Prussians; but they might become very mischievous if a prolonged siege were to produce internal disaffection. Even at the present moment there are symptoms of discontent; and there are not a few in Paris who hold that the Government is not energetic enough—not enough opposed to the Imperial system—not enough inclined to the colour Red. So far the discontent has been

kept well within bounds; but adversity may intensify disaffection, and then the swordsticks and daggers sold to be pointed against the Prussians may be turned against the French themselves."

**DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AROUND PARIS.**—I cannot sufficiently extol the willing and self-sacrificing patriotism of the unhappy families that lately inhabited the military zone outside the exterior fortifications of this menaced capital. For the last two days the sappers and miners have had their own way entirely, and have covered the broad belt of ruin which girdles the city with heaps of pulverised dust. Already the vacant space upon which once stood houses, laboratories, manufactories, brick-kilns, distilleries, tan-yards, stables, cowsheds, market gardens, nursery gardens, and trees, permits the eye to wander over unfamiliar gaps and lacunæ, and to seek in vain for tall chimneys and buildings with which it once was conversant. The cannon mounted upon the forts can now play unrestrictedly over plains and vacant spaces upon which the unsparing sapper has exercised his trade of demolition. The gates are everywhere walled up, with the exception of the narrow passages which conduct to the drawbridges. Immense steel cannon are mounted upon the side of the hill of Montmartre—cannon which are popularly believed to have been issued from the famous Prussian foundry of Krupp. The fosse is in many places already filled with water; and the inhabitants of Paris are told that their supplies of that first of elements, derived from the canal and reservoir of the Ourcq, will be cut off, with the exception of three hours during each morning. The arches of the viaduct of Auteuil are converted into immense magazines for forage. But the saddest of all the sights which this melancholy scene of ruin and devastation presents is undoubtedly afforded by the knots of weeping women and frightened children who sit cowering upon the beams of houses which once upheld their own modest "roof-trees." They look on bewildered and terror-stricken at the torrent of ruin which has overspread their *petit ménage*, and has turned them out into the world, homeless and destitute wanderers. Never before, in the history of the world, was such a sacrifice of property endured within so short a period by any nation. Within six weeks France has sustained an unprecedented loss, and all to no purpose up to the present time.—*Correspondent's Letter.*

**ARREST OF MARSHAL VAILLANT.**—The *Rappel* states that on Friday, an old gentleman, in civilian dress, was seen walking about the fortifications near Vincennes and taking notes. A National Guard came up to him, and touching him on the shoulder, said, "You are Marshal Vaillant. I arrest you." With the assistance of some comrades, who gathered round him, the National Guard compelled his prisoner to enter a hackney carriage, and conveyed him to the office of General Trochu. The news had rapidly spread, and by the time the coach reached its destination a considerable crowd had assembled, which evinced its feeling by cries of, "*A bas les traitres, ils ont vendu la France. A mort.*" An investigation was demanded. General Trochu was absent, but M. Garnier-Pagès appeared in his place, and, mounting a chair, addressed the crowd. "Citizens," said he, "we must have at this time but one thought—to drive away the invader. To do that what is needed. Revolution. You have that. As for treasons, if any be discovered, speedy justice will be done. You may rely upon the Government for the national defence. It will watch and will do its duty. *Vive la République.*" The crowd replied to this address, which the *Rappel* designates as "rather vague," by repeated cries of "*Vive la République.*" Nothing further seemed to come of it. The hotel has more than one outlet, and M. Vaillant had lodged there long enough to know all the doors in the place.

**GENERAL TROCHU'S REVIEW.**—The *Daily News* correspondent, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—"General Trochu's review of the National Guards and the Mobiles came off to-day with all the success that might have been expected. The number of men under arms considerably exceeded 200,000. They were drawn up in two lines from the Place de la Bastille to the Arc de Triomphe. It being impossible for such a vast number to execute manoeuvres or march past in any space that Paris could afford, the review consisted in General Trochu and his staff riding through the lines. Every man had a gun, but very few had uniforms. The great majority of the Mobiles had no distinguishing sign of their being military men but a red cross on a blouse. None of the troops were in heavy marching order. Their knapsacks (and many of them have none as yet) were not on their backs. A great many National Guards had flowers on their bayonets. Some of the Mobiles delighted in fixing upon their bayonets the regulation loaf of bread. A feature of the day which struck me very much was that there were not people enough in Paris to make a crowd anywhere. All the valid men of the city are in the ranks, and almost all foreigners have gone away."

**FIRING THE FORESTS.**—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Thursday night, says:—"I have just witnessed a sight which vividly brings home to us the horrors of war. From the roof of the house in which I live I have seen the forests of Malsons, Montmorency, St. Prix, and the woods of St. Gratian all in flames. Human ingenuity must have had a hard struggle with the rain, in trying to set the trees a-blaze. But as science in our time is pretty nearly sold to the Devil, the tears which Heaven wept are of no avail in saving the sylvan beauties of the environs of Paris. Though the wind blows towards the west, we, who are miles to the east of the blazing forests, can smell the burnt wood.

As the smoke is driven in the direction opposite to us, by the aid of field-glasses we can witness the frightful end of many a pretty chalet or elegant villa to which the flames are being communicated. The estimable M. de Villemessant, who for his health's sake now finds it expedient to remain *en caus*, and M. Emile de Girardin, who was thought to be at Florence with his friends, Olivier and Prince Napoleon, but who is in the flesh at Limoges, must inevitably suffer from the vast conflagration to the north of Paris. But who can pity them if their sumptuous country-houses are licked up by the flames this moment raging round these abodes of luxury? They were the foremost men in supporting the bands organised by M. Pietri to cry *à Berlin* last July. The château of the Princess Mathilde also seems destined to be thrown into the crucible. The woods and coops of St. Prix, St. Gratian, and Montmorency have been fired by means of petroleum and gas tar, which it would have been dangerous to leave in a city that, in a few days, may be exposed to the *feu d'enfer* of a bombardment. Dealers in these combustibles received notice a few days back that they must surrender to the Committee of National Defence what they could not take to a seaport out of the reach of the enemy. The firing of that part of Bondy visible from Montmartre at eleven o'clock last night was a still more awful spectacle than what I have just witnessed from the leads overhead. The trees were perfectly dry, so that the oil and petroleum which were spilt about in the brush-wood had no obstacle to contend with. Isolated columns of flame and clouds of smoke suddenly rose, and, before half-an-hour, were lost in one general blaze, which stood out like a fiery wall against the sky. In the light of this vast furnace hideous objects were last night rendered visible on the Martyrs'-hill—yawning graves, dug to hold three or four hundred persons, reminded the lookers-on of the impending destruction of human life. Those common ditches, into which men, women, and children slain by Prussian balls are to be thrown, intrude themselves into the reserved burying places, purchased *à perpétuité* by families rich enough to indulge in grief for dead relations. War is no respecter of property or of persons, of sacred spots or of holy places. It slays the young, it pulls down the roof-tree which shelters age and infancy; destroys the woods in which poets and painters seek to commune with what is best in nature, and tears off the veil of earth with which we try to hide the pestilent horrors of mortality from our sight. From the mounds of clay surrounding those hideous trenches which now intersect the Martyrs'-hill, skulls grin out, remains of smashed coffins obtrude themselves, or rags of black cloth, once the undertaker's pride, declare the vanity of all human respectability which has not an upright conscience for its substratum." A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Yesterday morning I went up to the top of Montmartre, to look down once more on the beautiful city before war had touched it. Many hundreds have been doing the same thing every day for the last week. There lay the houses clustering thickly at our feet, and it was impossible not to shudder as one thought of the havoc that bombs and shells would scatter among them. From different points of the distant horizon, on the reverse side of Montmartre, columns of smoke were slowly ascending. The woods all round have been fired, and are burning slowly. The work of devastation has been carried on unsparingly all round the capital; everything has been laid waste that could afford shelter or food to the enemy. Haystacks and châteaux, standing crops and pretty villas, railway-bridges and pleasant groves, have been ruthlessly destroyed, without, as it would appear, arresting to any appreciable extent the march of the enemy."

#### THE ELECTION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The French Government have directed that the existing Municipal Councils shall be dissolved, and the new elections held on the 25th. They have also fixed the 2nd of October for the election of a Constituent Assembly, the 16th of that month having been originally appointed for that purpose. Each department is to have members at the rate of one for every 50,000 inhabitants. This, according to the census of 1867, will give 761 representatives irrespective of Algeria and the colonies. Paris and the department of the Seine will return forty-three members.

#### CIRCULAR OF M. JULES FAYRE.

M. Jules Favre has issued a circular, dated Sept. 16, in order to explain the decree which hastens the elections to the Constituent Assembly, and the resolution to convocate that body as soon as possible. M. Jules Favre says:—

I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the fall of the Imperial Government, we had but one idea—namely, to defend our territory, to save our honour, to give back to the nation the power emanating from itself, and which it alone could exercise. We should have wished that this great act might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enemy. We have not the pretension to ask disinterestedness of Prussia. We take account of the feelings to which the greatness of her losses and the natural exaltation of victory have given rise in her. These feelings explain the violence of the press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of statesmen. These latter will hesitate to continue an impious war, in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen. To impose unacceptable conditions upon France would only be forcibly continuing the war.

It is objected that the Government is without regular power to be represented. It is for this reason that we immediately summon a freely elected Assembly. We do

not attribute to ourselves any other privilege than that of giving our soul and our blood to our country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is, therefore, not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia—France divested of the shroud of the Empire, free, generous, and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political conquest, all violent propaganda, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself, to develop her moral and material forces, and to work fraternally with her neighbours for the progress of civilisation. It is that France which, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disaster a thousand times to dishonour. Vainly do those who set loose a terrible scourge try now to escape the crushing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country. This calumny may delude people abroad, but there is no one among us who does not refute it as a work of revolting bad faith.

The motto of the elections in 1869 was peace and liberty, and the Plébiscite itself adopted it as its programme. It is true that the majority of the Legislative Body cheered the warlike declarations of the Duke de Gramont; but a few weeks previously it had also cheered the peaceful declarations of M. Olivier. A majority emanating from personal power believed itself obliged to follow docilely, and voted trustingly. But there is not a sterner person in Europe who could affirm that France, freely consulted, made war against Prussia. I do not draw the conclusion from this that we are not responsible. We have been wrong, and are cruelly expiating our having tolerated a Government which led us to ruin. Now we admit the obligation to repair in a measure of justice the ill it has done. But, if the Power with which it has so seriously compromised us takes advantage of our misfortune to overwhelm us, we shall oppose a desperate resistance; and it will remain well understood that it is the nation, properly represented in a freely elected Assembly, that this Power wishes to destroy.

This being the question raised, each one will do his duty. Fortune has been hard with us, but she has unlooked-for reversions, which our determination will call forth. Europe begins to be moved, and sympathy for us is being re-awakened. The sympathies of foreign Cabinets console us, and do us honour. They will be deeply struck by the noble attitude of Paris, in the midst of so many redoubtable causes for excitement. Serious, confident, ready for the utmost sacrifices, the nation in arms descends into the arena without looking back, and having before its eyes this simple but great duty—the defence of its homes and independence. I request you, sir, to enlarge upon these truths to the representative of the Government to which you are accredited. He will see their importance, and will thus obtain a just idea of our disposition.

#### THE RED REPUBLIC AT LYONS.

The *Francais* gives some particulars of the condition of Lyons, where a self-elected committee of safety has raised the red flag over the Hotel de Ville. The authority of the Prefect of the Rhône is described as being completely ignored, and the orders of the Government utterly disobeyed. "It is reported," says the correspondent of the *Francais*, "that all the members of the Internationale are flocking to Lyons as a common centre for possible events, and that the municipality is supplying them with arms. The National Guard, which should be a guarantee of order and a defence of the country, has become in the hands of the terrorist committee but a police employed in making the most odious researches and offering the most vexatious annoyances. Magistrates, priests, well-known citizens are arrested upon the most frivolous pretences. A guard has been permanently established at the Jesuits' establishment, where the whole house has been ransacked to discover arms and valuables. The sacred vessels in the sacristy have been carried away, and the Jesuit fathers were taken off to prison, with bayonets on either side, amidst the howlings of the lowest of the populace. Even women were not exempt from these persecutions, for the National Guard instituted a rigid search at the establishment of the sisters of Sainte Claire. Persons who wish to leave the city cannot do so without submitting to the most extraordinary formalities. Passports are insisted upon, which are only to be obtained with great difficulty. At the railway-stations all the luggage, even to the smallest packages, and even to travellers' packets, are strictly searched. All valuable articles, silver, plate, &c., are seized under the pretext that no one ought to expose himself to the risk of being called upon to pay contributions to the Prussians. Even family papers, letters, and manuscripts are taken possession of by the National Guard. I could cite a hundred instances of such proceeding. You will perceive that the Republic at Lyons is not precisely the reign of liberty. It is indispensable that these excesses should be stopped, and all honest citizens are anxiously asking whether the Provisional Government is a plaything or the accomplice of the committee of violence." The *Decentralisation* states that at the funeral of a young missionary student this procession was stopped by the National Guard, the coffin opened and searched, and only the brother of the defunct was permitted to accompany the body to the burial-ground. The former officers of the city have been dismissed, some of them imprisoned, and the whole city is now under a reign of terror, to terminate which the inhabitants have sent appeals to the Government in Paris.

The *Journal des Debats* of Saturday evening says that the Lyons papers of the previous day had not arrived, and there was reason to believe that the communications between the capital and the second city of France would be for some time interrupted, but owing to the removal of a portion of the Government to Tours, the central authority would still be able to operate on the department of the Rhône. "The position of that department," says the *Debats*, "and of its chief town deserves the gravest attention. We have already mentioned some facts of great importance, but the most serious of all is that of the existence of Committee of Public Safety which pub-

lishes decrees, issues orders with a kind of sovereign authority, as though there did not exist in Lyons a regular authority duly empowered to represent the Government. The chiefs of the new Commune of Lyons which was organised at the Hotel de Ville immediately after the proclamation of the Republic have, as a beginning, hoisted the red flag, and the new Prefect, who certainly is not deficient in energy, has not yet succeeded in having it removed. The Committee of Public Safety orders arrests, decrees the suppression of octroi duties, and calls upon the Director of the Savings-banks to hand over the funds in his charge—an order which he has resolutely refused to obey. It would occupy too much space to enumerate all the revolutionary measures adopted by that committee which has inflicted upon the city of Lyons a real reign of terror. At a moment when a foreign invasion imposes upon France the heaviest sacrifices, and when the safety of the country demands a union of all parties, the example presented by the Commune of Lyons constitutes an undoubted danger."

#### THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS OF FRANCE.

Some parts of France are becoming infested with robbers. In the commune of Toulouse, excited, it is supposed, by Socialist speeches, as well as by their natural instincts, a considerable band have visited Cugnaux, St. Simon, and Lardenne, and on being refused employment at exorbitant wages, they began devastating the country. Three detachments of the National Guards from Toulouse attacked and repulsed them, capturing the greater number, who will be rigorously punished. At Bagnolet some plunderers have been breaking into houses and ransacking them. About a dozen young men were engaged in one of these expeditions, and were carousing in the cellar, when the gendarmes arrived and captured five of them. The ringleader has been sentenced to six, and the rest to three months' imprisonment.

A letter from Rouen says:—"The rumour that the enemy intends to come and occupy Rouen and Havre, and thereby cut off all supplies for Paris, has made a perfect scare. The rich are packing up, and the poor selling what little stock of provisions, in the shape of wheat and oxen, they possess. All hopes of resisting the enemy here is abandoned. Rouen is almost as open as Nancy. All the Mobile Guards in the neighbourhood are being sent off to Havre, where, I hear, it is impossible to get a bed for love or money. The remains of the old regiments who arrived in France are also being despatched to Havre, where they are to be reformed. Republican feeling is not very strong here. The Quai Napoleon and Rue de l'Impératrice still retain their names, and the Napoleon statue in front of the Town Hall, has not yet been bereft of its garlands, like the Column Vendôme in Paris. The inhabitants of Rouen, as far as I may be allowed to judge, desire peace. They cannot bear the thought of the fine, rich country of Normandy being overrun by the enemy's hordes. That this will be its fate is the fear of everybody. It is quite easily understood how important the occupation of Normandy would be for the German armies. Mastering the river Seine up to its mouth, they would cut off all communications with Paris, *via* the west, and the western line is the only road left now for the supply of Paris, and for communicating with England and foreign countries. This occupation would cut the capital off from all its resources and leave it completely isolated."

A large army is, it is said, being organised, and will soon be completed, at Angiers and Saumur.

The *Times* Paris correspondent thus describes the general state of feeling in the departments:—"It would, perhaps, be scarcely safe for the Government in the present temper of Paris to propose such terms of peace as the enemy would be likely to accept. In the Departments the case is different. There the desire for peace is growing every day more ardent. At the beginning of the war those provinces which were not invaded and which had Paris between them and the foe would hear of no concessions till the last Prussian had left the soil of France; but now, with the prospect of being ransacked while Paris is holding out for honour's sake, they are half disposed to be angry with the patriotism of the capital. As to the peasants, in most places, they consider as their bitterest enemies, as well they may, those *Francs-tireurs* and unattached volunteer corps, who bring down such fearful reprisals upon them. They will neither harbour nor feed these defenders of France, and in the neighbourhood of Paris peasants have been heard to declare that whatever little store they had hidden away they would keep to conciliate the enemy. If they gave all to the French soldiers, what would they not have to suffer at the hands of the Prussians when they came? This is a sad state of things, but it is the inevitable demoralisation following on war. It has been often said, but perhaps scarcely believed in England, that the French peasant, in spite of his misinterpreted Plebiscitary votes, is averse from war. This campaign will prove the truth of the assertion. Make a soldier of him and he will fight, but in his native state he can scarcely be serewed up even to defensive warfare. He grudges every day that is taken from his fields. His poor fields! he ought to be ploughing and sowing them now."

The *Gaulois* complains that the peasantry in several villages not only refuse food and shelter to the *Francs-tireurs*, but even point out their hiding-places to the Prussians. This they do because the Prussians avenge themselves for the losses which the *Francs-tireurs* inflict upon them by stealing and burning everything in the villages through which they pass.

The *Patrie* announces that all the war ports of

France have now been placed in a perfect condition of defence, and there is no longer any ground for apprehension respecting them. Measures are now being taken to protect the mouths of rivers by means of floating batteries and iron-cased guardships. These vessels have received their crews and commanders, and they will very shortly take up their assigned positions.

The *Salut Public* states that 18,000 volunteers have been enrolled at Lyons, and that the armament of the forts around that city is rapidly progressing.

#### COUNT BISMARCK INTERVIEWED AGAIN.

The following account of an interview held with Count Bismark at Rheims on September 12 is extracted from the *Standard*:—"I had, yesterday, a long interview with Count Bismark; and, as the dialogue, to which you may be sure I contributed as little as I possibly could, was on this occasion exclusively political, I hasten to lay it before your readers; preserving, as far as possible, the very words that were uttered. If I succeed in reproducing something of their directness and causticity, I shall be fortunate. Be pleased to bear in mind that the conversation was conducted in English, which Count Bismark prefers to speak with Englishmen, seeing that he speaks our tongue, if not with absolute fluency, at least with force and a certain familiarity."

"To my opening observation that we had not gone as fast as, when I first had the pleasure of seeing him, he had jocularly promised I henceforth should, His Excellency replied that few people had any idea of the difficulty of transporting an army of 300,000 men. 'And remember,' he said, 'first they fronted the west; then they turned and fronted the north; then the north-east; and after Sedan, besides seeing after 100,000 prisoners, they had to wheel right round, and march south-west again.' 'The German troops march well,' he added; 'they have actually made their thirty English miles in a day, with, of course, a rest afterwards; but ten miles a day, continuously, is the most that can be counted on.' I asked if he thought the French would defend Paris. 'We shall not attack it,' he answered. 'What will you do then?' I asked. 'We shall enter it without attacking it. We shall starve it out.' I urged that it would require 1,200,000 men to invest Paris. He explained that it would not be invested in that sense. 'But,' he said, 'we shall post our armies around it according as is thought best, and we have 50,000 cavalry who will answer for the rest. They will perpetually sweep and scour the parts not actually occupied by our troops, and not a morsel of food will be able to enter Paris. Why should we attack and undergo fresh sacrifices gratuitously? There are fighting persons in Paris who might give us trouble the first, and possibly the second day, if we attacked. The third day, if we leave them alone, they will be more troublesome to Paris itself, food becoming scarce. We will begin with the third day. Why run our heads against a wall?' He spoke with the utmost confidence of this system, and I leave his views just as they were stated. When I suggested that, whilst Paris was being thus starved into submission, time would be given for the formation of a new French army south of the Loire, he replied, 'Not an army—only numbers of armed people. We took 1,500 of such near St. Menchould with a single squadron of dragoons. It is possible that the Frenchman may be made a good soldier in three months; but we shall not give him three months; and, in any case, the so-called army will be without officers deserving the name. If they insist on fighting, well and good. They will be slaughtered. But it is a pity.'

"Touching upon the prospects of peace, he inquired—'With whom? Through whom? With the gentlemen of the pavement and their representatives?' When I saw the Emperor, he went on, 'after his surrendering himself a prisoner, I asked him if he was disposed to put forward any request for peace. The Emperor replied that he was not in a position to do so, for he had left a regular Government in Paris, with the Empress at the head. It is plain, therefore,' continued Count Bismark, 'that, if France possesses any Government at all, it is still the Government of the Empress as Regent, or of the Emperor.' When I asked if the flight of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might not be regarded as an abdication, he said very positively, 'he could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to go by the gentlemen of the pavement, as the Corps Législatif had been obliged to suspend its sittings; but the action of the gentlemen of the pavement was not legal. They could not make a Government. The question was, Whom does the fleet still obey? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey? Perhaps Bazaine still recognises the Emperor. If so, and we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called Government. We do not wish to dictate to France her form of Government; we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair.' I pointed out that it would be extremely difficult for the French people at the present moment even to employ the means necessary for ascertaining the national will. 'That is their look-out,' replied His Excellency; 'we know what we want, and that is enough for us.'

"This observation led up to what Germany will consider indispensable conditions of peace. Count Bismark disclaimed all desire of increase of territory or population for mere increase' sake, and it was a nuisance to have German subjects who speak French. 'But,' he continued, 'the present is the twenty-fifth time in the space of a hundred years that France has made war on Germany on some pretence or other. Now, at last, our terrible disease

of divided unity being cured, we have contrived, by the help of the hand of God, to beat her down. It is idle to hope to propitiate her. She would never forgive us for beating her, even if we offered the easiest terms in the world, and forbore from asking for the expenses of the war. She could not forgive you for Waterloo, and it was only by accident that she did not make war upon you on account of it. She could not forgive Sadowa, though it was not fought against her; and she will never forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harmless. We must have Strasbourg, and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the garrison, and whatever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her. We do not want the territory, as territory, but as a *glacis* between her and us. At the commencement of this war, had the Emperor displayed energy, he might have attacked Southern Germany before we could have done anything. Why he did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an army of 150,000 men ready to be moved in a day. We cannot do that—we are too poor. But France can afford it; and, having missed doing the energetic and daring thing once, she would know better next time, and would do it if we do not take precautions, and make it impossible by improving our frontier. Had the attack been made at once on South Germany, we should have lost its assistance; not because the South Germans are not well disposed, but because they would have been crushed. The late King of Wurtemberg said to me one day, 'You are always very frank with me; I will be frank with you. If the French were to pounce upon my people, and I were eating a soldier's bread in your camp, how should I feel? My people, oppressed with exactions, would beg of me to come home and make terms with the conquerors. The shirt is nearer to the skin than the coat, and I should have to do it.' Those were the words of the late King of Wurtemberg to me, and they describe the situation such as it must always remain if we do not make ourselves strong against French attack on that side. That is why we must have Strasbourg and an improved frontier. We will fight ten years sooner than not obtain this necessary security."

"I asked if he had received any communications from M. Jules Favre. 'Not directly,' he answered, 'but through Lord Granville, and indeed also through Vienna. M. Favre is anxious to know if I shall receive communications from him, and if it will be possible to open negotiations for peace on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. To the first question, I can only say that everything that comes from or through Lord Granville will receive my best attention, though I cannot at present recognise M. Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, or as capable of binding the nation; and, as to the second question, I am only surprised that he did not ask if Germany would not defray all the expenses of the war. The position of the French is worse than ever. Had the Emperor still been at the head of affairs, he and his system had friends in Austria, in Italy, even in Russia. All are afraid to catch the contagion of Republicanism, and consequently the Republic, if it is to be, will be without friends."

One of the correspondents of the *Daily News* with the German armies sends a report of a casual conversation with the Chancellor of the North German Confederation. The following extract will be found interesting at this juncture:—

We spoke about the future form of Government in France, and he told me that news had just been received that a Republic had been declared at Paris. "We don't want to interfere in the domestic affairs of France," he said; "but our people think we must have those German provinces that they took away from us many years ago, and we must at least render them powerless to menace us by the same road that they have done for the last twenty years. We must have Metz and Strasbourg; we ask no more than that, and that is necessary to our own safety." I told him that I had often wondered at the patience of the Prussians. "We are a very patient people," he replied. "They have been telling us that if we would not fight they would compel us to do so, but we are like the father of a family who, after suffering many insults, at last consents to fight a duel, but only on condition that the struggle shall be decisive and final."

A correspondent of the *Débats*, who spent a short time at Reithel with Count Bismark, has recorded the conversation he had with him. The count, he says, attributed the reverses of the French army to the incompetency of its chiefs, which only compared with that of French ambassadors. Benedetti, though he resided a long time in Germany, did not learn the language, whereas he himself, when in France and Russia, engaged professors to teach him those languages that he might understand things personally. The French generals, he went on to say, did not keep abreast of military progress; but the soldiers had always fought well, especially at Gravelotte. The army had always allowed itself to be surprised, and had no more discipline. At Sedan, which was one of those surprises, on MacMahon being wounded while mounting his horse, there was no more command nor anybody to replace him. The Emperor, he believed, charged at the head of his army in order to meet death. He could not understand MacMahon's wavering movement, for had he made a rapid and direct march by Montmédy, the Prussians would not have come up in time, and would not have penetrated like a wedge the French army, which thus from the beginning was divided into two separate parts. A lady asked him whether the Prussians would go so far as to burn Paris. He replied, "It will not come to that; but as to fighting in the streets, it will only facilitate the entry into the city."

## THE BESIEGED FORTRESSES.

A letter from Metz, dated the 14th, contains some important information relative to the state of things around the fortress. The whole of the troops now round Metz, amounting to nearly 200,000 men, are under the entire command of Prince Frederick Charles. No large siege guns have at present arrived at Metz. The writer says:—"Bazaine is now thoroughly hemmed in in his fortress, the Prussians having entirely surrounded it, and opened rifle-pits. Two days ago Bazaine sent out of Metz all Prussian prisoners that he had captured, and also all the wounded. I spoke to one of the former, who informed me that they were shamefully treated, both by the townspeople and soldiers, and that the people seemed to have nothing but horseflesh to subsist on. I also heard that they have discovered how Bazaine and MacMahon kept up a communication. They are supposed to have thrown bottles into the Moselle with notes written inside of them. For several days there was a report going about that an underground telegraph had been discovered between Strasbourg and Metz, but I have since gathered that there is no truth in the report. In driving from Saarbrück here we were much astonished to observe all the deserted villages as you near Metz. Where all the people have flown to, God only knows; there is scarcely a vestige of a peasant to be seen anywhere. The villages for the most part are occupied by the Landwehr, who are only now coming to the front. We passed innumerable wagons of provisions and cattle, driven along the road to the great army, now well into the heart of France. It is not the intention of the Prussians to storm Metz; should they attempt such an enterprise their losses would be dreadful and most probably might lead to a defeat; therefore, their attention at present is merely to harass the occupants by keeping up a continual fire, and eventually to starve them out. No doubt, the fall of Metz will make a great change to the country. The Prussians will either retain it or keep it as neutral ground, and dismantle it."

It turns out that the report about Canrobert's escape from Metz with 6,000 men is not true; but a small body of troops of all arms, about 600 strong, broke away from the city, trying to make their way to Paris. Lying hid in the woods by day, and marching by night, they have reached Mézières, and are said to be pushing on to the westward.

Another English correspondent before Metz expresses his belief that the place is capable of holding out for two months.

The accounts of German correspondents from before Metz incline one to believe that the sufferings of the invaders are hardly less than those of the invested. In some respects the latter are better off, being at least fairly housed, while the tents which the besiegers had constructed are almost washed away by the heavy rains, which have made the bivouacs a sea of mud. In spite of comforts sent up in large quantities from Germany and kind-hearted patriots, the troops of Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz had a good deal of sickness to complain of. One letter says:—"Sickness has again broken out, more virulently than before. We have 350 cases of dysentery in Ars, 470 in Corny, and a large number more in Gravelotte. The Moselle has flooded the valley, and the state of the outposts and the troops in bivouac is really pitiable. The weather that I have so long predicted has arrived, and it is now that the army will suffer, especially those whose constitutions are enfeebled by the scarcity and bad quality of the food on which they have lately subsisted." The villages near Metz are abandoned, and the feeling of the country-people makes it dangerous to go far. Large convoys of the Sedan prisoners were passing by the army, some in a wretched plight, begging each person they saw for bread. 153 of these were picked out, and sent to Bazaine, nominally to make up the balance due him on a previous exchange, but in reality to let the garrison know the whole truth of the Sedan affair.

A telegram dated the 18th says:—"All is quiet, but the German lines are firmly tightening on the semicircle of Gravelotte, Ars, and Courcelles. Preparations for shelling Metz and storming Plappeville will be complete within a week."

The *Times* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that immediately after the treachery at Laon, the bombardment of Metz, which had been generally countermanded, was begun, and 9,000 grenades were fired during the night.

A despatch from Saarbrück of September 19th says:—"A sortie was expected last night, but, after three guns fired at midnight by the French, a signal apparently was made countermanding the sortie. We saw a small balloon sent up at midday, which was supposed to contain letters. Deserters keep coming in, who report a dreadful condition of the inhabitants. The peasants fired at officers last night. Peasants have cut the telegraph wires near Epernay, and the town has been fined 200,000*fr.* for the offence. It is necessary to come here to telegraph, as the Government have taken up the wires further down."

The siege of Strasbourg is still being pressed forward. The third parallel was completed on the 14th. Continuous rain has injured the besieging works, and seriously retarded their progress. The following communication from General Uhrich, the Commandant of Strasbourg, dated Sept. 9, has been published:—

The state of affairs is worse. The bombardment continues without cessation. The artillery fire is deafening. I shall hold out to the end. How could I cross the Rhine without a bridge and without a boat? Abandon this impracticable idea. A brave sortie was made this morning, but it cost us much, and was with-

out result, beyond the respect for us which it imposes on the enemy.

General Werder still postpones the assault in order to avoid the sacrifice of his soldiers. A Swiss delegation has been permitted to enter Strasbourg to provide for the escape of the women and children. Six hundred left on the 11th, others following daily. The Swiss report that utter destitution prevails. A despatch from Karlsruhe, dated the 18th, says:—"The Germans have succeeded in erecting a battery on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to Kehl. Last night a sortie was made from the citadel against this battery, when sixteen hundred French were engaged on one side, and four hundred Badeners on the other. The latter held their ground till reinforced by the Prussians, when the French were driven back with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The crowning of the glacis is completed, and a breach has been made. Whilst making approaches near Schiltigheim the burial-ground of St. Helena church was passed, and the besiegers worked amid coffins and skeletons."

Toul having held out against field guns, is now being bombarded by heavy artillery. Its capture, which will open continuous railway communication from Germany to Paris, is expected shortly. Meanwhile, the heavy gunstaken at Sedan have been sent to Paris by the Northern Railway.

The Prussians are preparing a vigorous onslaught upon the fortress of Schlestadt, with the view of isolating Alsace from the centre of France.

## RAISING THE BLOCKADE IN THE NORTH SEA.

The French Government have officially announced that the blockade in the North Sea is raised. The inhabitants of Heligoland report the last French ships to have left Heligoland on the 11th inst.

The Senate of Hamburg has published a decree of General Vogel von Falkenstein, in which he says that, although the blockade of the North Sea by the French fleet has been raised, yet the state of war will continue as regards the measures of security hitherto adopted—namely, the absence of buoys and beacons, and the maintenance of dangerous obstacles, to which the attention of navigators is hereby called.

## RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE WAR.

The Russian Czar, on receiving the news of the battle of Sedan at Moscow, on the 3rd September, gave a dinner, when, having drunk to the health of his royal uncle of Prussia, he broke the glass, according to German custom, which prescribes that none shall drink again from a glass which has been used for very solemn toasts.

The King of Saxony received the following telegram from the Emperor of Russia at Tsarskoë Selo:—"In honour of the successes of your brave soldiers, I take the liberty of conferring upon your son, the Crown Prince, my military Order of St. George of the Second Class, well merited by him for having so brilliantly led them to victory. Your Majesty, I hope, will perceive in this act a fresh proof of my respect and friendship." The Czar has also conferred the Order of St. George of the Third Class on Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, in token of admiration for the brilliant courage shown by the troops under his command.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of September 13, referring in its bulletin to the assertions of some German newspapers that peace could only be concluded with Napoleon restored to the throne, says:—

We cannot believe that Prussia could entertain any such design, which would be an intervention in the domestic affairs of France. A peace concluded with a Government whose final fall would only be delayed a few days would not be a durable peace. The conclusion of a treaty of peace is only possible between the German Sovereigns and a Constituent Assembly after a preliminary treaty has been signed by the Provisional Government and an armistice has been established on the principle of the German troops remaining in the positions occupied by them.

The same paper, writing on the 17th on the best means for bringing about the conclusion of peace, says that France must not oppose the demolition of her fortresses. The conscience of Europe and the civilised world declares that her honour does not require her to expose herself for such a cause to fresh catastrophes. In the Constituent Assembly there will be found men to say:—"We will not refuse to have our fortresses destroyed; for that course will, after our misfortunes, seal a pact of reconciliation and mutual respect, the bravery of the French soldiers having been openly acknowledged by the enemy." The article adds:—"If the French had been victorious, would they have been satisfied with a pecuniary indemnity? A sincere answer could only be in the negative."

## TERRIBLE SCENES AROUND SEDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dated "Sedan, Sept. 13," written by "Azamat Batuk," whose sympathies, it may be said, are strongly with the French:—

"A proclamation posted on all the corners says that the inhabitants have nothing to give the soldiers but lodging; and as everything has already been taken away, the proclamation is most likely complied with. At all events there are already a few shops open at Sedan, and a butcher begins to carry on business in each of the more important villages between that town and Montmédy. If, however, Belgium was not so near or unable to supply these butchers with cattle, there would have been nothing to sell; all the stock of the country, down to the last calf, having been taken away by those who are reported to pay such wonderful consideration to individual rights. The same must be said with regard to the products of the harvest. There is no more a single grain either

of corn or anything else to be found anywhere where the warriors have passed. Still more so is it with regard to wine and beer. Provincial people in France generally, and in the rich province of the Ardennes especially, have each of them a more or less large cellar. All of these have been broken into, and the contents absorbed, carried away, or poured out into the streets. I call as witness all those who have lately made a journey from Sedan to Carignan to say what was more numerous on that road—dead bodies, Bavarian helmets, French and Prussian knapsacks and arms, or broken bottles. They will say that bottles were the most numerous. In fact, at the present moment, bottles are the only things to be seen on that road; the corpses are all buried and the military attributes carried away by endless English and Belgian collectors of relics. All this, however, may still find excuse. Articles of food and forage are subjected to requisition in all wars, though seldom taken in the Prussian fashion, which consists more in wasting and destroying goods than consuming them. What is less usual in an army boasting itself of the highest imaginable discipline and of the greatest degree of civilisation, is the plundering and robbing of private property neither necessary nor even acceptable to an army advancing in a foreign country, and therefore supposed to have as little baggage as possible. Yet I challenge any one to find a single house on the whole of the above-mentioned road which has not been ravaged and plundered from the cellar to the roof. Timepieces, women's dresses and linen, curtains, even pieces of furniture, are taken away as if they were military necessities, and when concealed by the inhabitants exacted at the muzzle of a pistol or the point of a lance. And this is not done by individual soldiers, but by large parties commanded by officers, who appear to be particularly fond of silver plate, jewellery, and laces. I was told by the proprietors of three formerly rich and now quite devastated houses of the neighbourhood, that they could not make these officers believe that they had no laces. The officers said that Valenciennes and Cambrai being so near they were sure the ladies of this part of France must have had more lace than they could have carried away in the hurry, since they did not think of carrying away either silver or jewellery. I asked these gentlemen permission to give their names as further testimony for the English public that the Prussians are not, as it is supposed in England, so many pieces of virtue and equity dressed in uniforms and armed with needle-guns; but these poor men openly confessed that, happy as they would be to make the truth known, they were afraid the first consequence of it would be the burning of their houses and the loss of their lives. "Let any Englishman who would believe it," said they, "call at any house they like on the road. Lots of them are travelling hereabout just now collecting bullets and other curiosities on the fields. Let them speak to any peasant in the province, and they will see what we have passed through. Let them talk to those honest countrymen of theirs who are working here day and night in our ambulances. They have seen something, and they will certainly neither exaggerate nor conceal the truth." And really, all the English medical men to whom I spoke here had not a single word to say in favour of the Prussians. A young surgeon testified in my presence to Captain Brackenbury, the chief representative of the British Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded, that on several occasions Prussians had boasted before him of having violated French women, and that officers of considerable rank came to his ambulance making a noise, attempting to take away horses, and eating, under the pretext of inquiring into their quality, provisions sent out from England for the wounded. Dr. Frank and Dr. Blewitt told me that they had at Balan several cases of French wounded who had but-end bruises all over their bodies and faces, having been ill-used by the Prussians for not being able to march when they were ordered to do so, notwithstanding their suffering from shell and bullet wounds. One of these poor men can still be seen at the ambulance of the *Café de l'Harmonie* with a severe shell wound in his leg, and with his face blue and black from the kind treatment of the Berlin and Munich civilisers. Dr. Sims and Dr. MacCormac will testify that they had to work for more than three hours at the Caserne d'Asfeld, at Sedan, under a rain of shells and bullets, the Prussians firing at the ambulance notwithstanding the red cross flying in several places over the caserne, situated on a hill of the citadel commanding the whole country around Sedan, and therefore to be seen at a more than sufficient distance. I suppose that these names are a sufficient guarantee for the veracity of the statements."

Mr. Alfred Seymour, M.P., in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, confirms the statement given by "An Eye-Witness" as to the inhuman treatment of the French prisoners at Sedan. These prisoners of war were confined on an island formed by a bend in the Meuse, marked on every map, and by an artificial canal which connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it were, a string to the bow. This island is about two miles long, by one mile wide. At first there were 60,000 or 70,000 French there, but they were removed into Germany by rail at the rate of some 6,000 a day, and when Mr. Seymour visited the camp on Saturday week from 10,000 to 15,000 remained. That gentleman went to the camp, accompanied by Colonel Carleton, both being members of the International Society for Help to the Wounded in War. Mr. Seymour writes:—

Before starting we tried to procure bread, but none was to be had; it was a necessary of life which was rapidly becoming a luxury, unless you had the key to the Prussian stores of flour, which were reserved for the

German soldiers. We had, however, a few loaves brought from Bouillon for our own use, and these we took in the carriage with us. There was no difficulty in entering the island, provided, as we were, with the "brassard" of the International Society of Help to the Wounded. On passing the bridge we found ourselves in the midst of a crowd of soldiery, all asking for bread; but we passed on, and going along the eastern side of the island, where the road follows the course of the Meuse, in a few hundred yards found ourselves in front of the country-house before mentioned, in which is situated the French Society's ambulance. There is only the width of the road between it and the river, and at this point the river was dammed by the carcasses of some fifty horses, putrid and stinking, many others lying about half sunk in the stream, in the same state of semi-decomposition. On we drove without then stopping at the ambulance, as we wished to see all for ourselves. For five days continuously there had been pouring down a sort of tropical rain, and the entire island was a mass of mud, in which the troops had been lying without shelter—which was unavoidable—and without food, which I cannot but think was avoidable. The road rises with the rising of the ground as it slopes down to the river on your right, so you command a view of the stream and anything floating in it. There, below us, as well as higher up, were many carcasses of horses, and under the opposite bank the corpse of a soldier, in his red trousers. On the bank below us was a heap covered with a horse-skin, which we afterwards ascertained to be another victim to famine and exposure, though the corpse itself we did not actually see. On we went. As we ascended the hill, the remainder of the island gradually opened out before us, till we reached a turn of the road at the apex, where the road winds down to the village of Iges, and where the French General Legrand was quartered in one of the best of the houses. At this point we stopped the carriage, seeing fewer soldiers than elsewhere, and began talking to some of them. The statement from one and all was the same—none of them had had more than half a biscuit, and some of them none at all that day. Many men had cut bits out of the carcasses of the horses as they floated down the stream, where they could reach them; but having no salt, no bread, and slender means of cooking, they could do no more than gnaw at them half raw. We then began to distribute, as far as it would go, the small quantity of bread we had with us. We made a sergeant-major get into the carriage and cut it up, whilst we delivered it as well as we could to those who looked most sickly and most in want. The distribution over, one of the soldiers came forward and thanked us, in the name of those who had and of those who had not received any, for what we had done. He also told us that in the village below, Iges, the peasants—who, poor creatures, are all utterly despoiled and ruined—were buying bread on their own account, and selling it at from fifty-centimes to one franc for a small slice, but that, even then, at that price, they could not get enough to keep body and soul together.

Each day some died of hunger or of exposure; and 'twas asserted that several bodies besides those we saw were lying about the island. On going to Iges we went into a house, where we were told there was bread; and finding a loaf there, we bought it and gave it away in small pieces, two officers who were in the house assisting us to do so.

Closer to Iges was a camp of Zouaves, who are amongst the few regiments who carried away their tents after the fatal day at Sedan. Nearly all the other regiments seem to have thrown away everything, even to their cooking tins and extra boots.

One of these Zouaves, true to his instinct of adapting himself to the circumstances in which he is placed, was amusing himself fishing in the river just opposite the body of his dead comrade. He must have needed to use a very tempting bait, with all the horrible food the fishes of the Meuse have been lately gorged with. All over the island hundreds—ay, thousands—of horses are running wild, many having been turned in there to keep them safe. Just outside the island, at the head of the Meuse, at the junction of the canal on the western side, every few moments we heard the dull sound of a pistol-shot, which was the death-warrant of a horse, whose body immediately fell into the river to corrupt the stream for miles down and stop all the mills. Some 500 a day were shot in this way, and the river for miles was loaded with carcasses, whose decomposition filled the air with an indescribable stench, and can hardly have improved the flavour of the water. A good horse, worth £40 or £50, was to be bought for five francs, saddle, bridle, and all; a mule for one franc. And if you could catch one for yourself of the thousands running wild outside the island, so much the better, if you had food to give it, as nobody was likely to ask you how you got it, or what you gave for it. But to return to the French prisoners.

We came back over the crest of the island, through the centre, where we saw soldiers digging over the potato-fields of the poor ruined inhabitants for the hundredth time, and gloating over the discovery of a single root. We had visited the ambulance of the French Society, and found their hospitals full of patients with low fever, typhus, and all the diseases arising from want and exposure—no wounded. Here they had no bread and no salt, and were in sore want of many medicines necessary for cases of the kind they had to treat. The medical gentlemen confirmed all that we had seen, and said that but little biscuit found its way to the further end of the island, as it was badly distributed, and was fought for and obtained by the strongest at the bridge where it was delivered, and seldom got so far as Iges, where the greatest distress existed. They confirmed the stories which we heard of the deaths, but said there were many more than even we had heard of.

#### NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The smallpox is virulent among the French prisoners in Magdeburg and Wittenberg.

Among the matériel taken at Sedan were 100,000 Cassapots and 80,000 cwt. of powder.

It is officially announced that the total loss of the Germans in the battle of Vionville, Tuesday, Aug. 16th, killed, wounded, and missing, was 17,000.

Prussia will memorialise the other Powers concerning the violation of the Geneva Convention by France.

M. Paul Cassagnac, the journalist, and Baron Stoffel, late French Military Attaché at Berlin, are announced to be among the Sedan prisoners.

The administration of the Russian Exchequer has ordered 40,000,000 roubles belonging to it in the Paris banks to be sent to London.

General de Failly and his staff have arrived at Mayence. All the captured Generals and officers live in hotels or furnished apartments, mostly at Government expense.

French officers who are prisoners may live in one of twenty-one given cities—Breslau, Bonn, Wiesbaden, Düsseldorf, Deutz, &c.—according to choice. They are to receive lodging and pay as at home.

The number of French prisoners in Germany is 140,000 privates, 62 generals, and 4,800 officers. Among them is Colonel Palikao, son of the late Minister, who is at Wesel. His mother is at Cologne.

Twelve hundred Germans who have been expelled from Paris have petitioned the King of Prussia to insist upon their receiving a pecuniary indemnity, and they add that 80,000 Germans have been expelled from the Department of the Seine alone.

M. Bombonnel, a noted panther hunter, and now leader of a small body of freeshooters, fifteen in number, reports that within a few days he and his men killed twenty Prussians, of whom three were officers, took twenty-six prisoners, and captured some few horses and vehicles. They lost one man.

An official telegram from Neufchâteau in Baden, reports the finding of a balloon dated Metz, Sept. 16. The balloon contained 5,000 letters, which state that the besieged had plenty of provisions since the battle of Gravelotte; that Marshal Bazaine had been victorious in the battles of August, and that there was no doubt he would cut his way through when the proper time arrived.

It appears that with the army of MacMahon 10,000 horses were surrendered. To provide these with stabling and fodder was perfectly impossible. They were therefore driven to the meadows of the Meuse, where they have perfect liberty, and from their large number they afford a most interesting spectacle.

An occasional correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin says:—"General Steinmetz has lost his independent command, and is now reported to be attached to the King's headquarters. He incurred the King's displeasure by his entire disregard of the lives of his troops. Besides, he fought at Spicheren and Forbach contrary to Moltke's plans, and made the bloody days of August 14 and 16 necessary."

A correspondent says:—"I believe it quite within the mark to set down the number *hors de combat* of the two armies, French and German, at not less than 400,000, of which fully 250,000 are dead or badly maimed for life. Of the numbers killed outright it is not easy to speak definitely, as fully 50 per cent. of the merely wounded perished on the field where they fell from want of ambulance and hospital care."

The *Kreuzzeitung* relates: that a Frenchman who, before the war, had been an amanuensis, was so severely wounded in his right hand that amputation was necessary. He refused chloroform, and stood without flinching while the operation was performed. After it he took up the dismembered limb in his left hand, and, kissing it, said, "With this hand I have kept my poor aged mother." He then turned his face to the wall, and the sobs that bodily pain could not extract broke forth unrestrainedly.

The following is the reply of the King of Prussia to the Emperor's letter at Sedan:—"My brother, while regretting the circumstances under which we meet, I accept your Majesty's sword, and I beg you to be so good as to nominate one of your officers with full powers to treat for the capitulation of the army which has fought so bravely under your orders. On my part I have appointed General Moltke for this purpose.—I am, your Majesty's affectionate brother (*bon frère*), WILLIAM."

On the Paris Boulevards the other day a chemist was proposing a means of annihilating the Prussians. The means consisted of little bullets, the size of a plum, which were to be carried in the pocket and to be thrown at the Prussians wherever they passed by. The missile would burst as soon as it struck the Prussian or fell on the ground near him—it did not matter which so long as it burst. The result of the explosion would be of quite a novel nature. No wound would be inflicted, but there would arise such an intolerable stench as would kill at least three Prussians.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

PRODIGALITY OF THE FRENCH.—Herr Wickede, writing to the *Cologne Gazette*, thus comments on French military prodigality:—"If the heavy war costs necessitate more frugality on the part of the French, it will not be amiss. How lavishly the public money has hitherto been spent anybody in Nancy can easily perceive. The old palace of King Stanislaus of Poland was the quarters of the Marshal commanding there. It is a very stately castle, situate on a broad square planted with trees, such as no prince even now would need to be ashamed of. A lofty portico with marble columns forms the vestibule, whence splendid broad marble steps lead into the inner apartments. The fittings and furniture, provided at the expense of the State, are princely throughout. Everywhere costly carpets, silk window blinds, velvet curtains, lofty pier-glasses, magnificent lustres—in short, the most refined luxury. In one room the seats and couches are of purple velvet, with gold borders; those in a second are of blue silk, in a third of another costly material, and the Marshal's entire residence is equal to the most famous princely castle. The table, moreover, of such a Marshal, whose salary was 4000*l.* to 5000*l.* per annum, was

quite princely. We have found here the *menus* of General Failly, who commanded here after MacMahon, who every day had a dinner of eight courses, and dessert with champagne and four or five other kinds of wine. The servants, the horses—in short, the whole household was quite on a princely footing. How shamelessly, too, the State was saddled with 'extras,' is shown by the accounts which have been found, and which prove, for instance, that when General Failly held a review in the neighbouring town of Luneville it always caused the public an additional expense of 32*l.* Luxury, frivolity, and prodigality reigned everywhere, and shameless cheating of the State likewise prevailed in almost all the higher military circles. The military Governor of Lorraine—General Bonin—is now living here, although at French cost, in infinitely simpler fashion than was the custom of the French Marshals even in time of peace. He contents himself at dinner with simple wines and Bordeaux, and scores any degree of luxury, though so easily obtainable. His dinner is supplied at the cost of the town from an hotel, and the landlord had even at first the impudence to expect that the General and his staff would dine at the hotel, instead of in the palace, because this would be more convenient to himself. I should like to know in what manner, if a Palikao or Bazaine had become Governor of Silesia, he would have been entertained by us."

THE GERMANS IN ALSACE.—The Administration of Alsace is gradually getting into order. Measures have been taken to establish the security of horses, carts, and provisions against requisition, and the pacific traffic on the roads, in consequence, has recommenced. The Secretaries of Prefecture and the Under-Prefects have been appointed. They are all Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Baden Government functionaries. One young professor of Heidelberg, Dr. Edga Loening, is one of the secretaries of the Prefect. General Chauvin, the Director of the Prussian Government telegraph, has just arrived at Haguenau. He will be followed by not less than 900 Prussian telegraphists. This seems to show that it is intended to occupy and work a very extensive section of the telegraphic network of France, consequently to occupy a very large part of France itself. A continuous stream of German railway officials to France is likewise visible here. It is, indeed, astonishing what forces of every kind, and very serviceable forces too, Germany can send into France; and that without much disturbance at home. France now begins to witness an invasion, not merely by an army, but by a whole people, or by a whole State. One is involuntarily reminded of the invasion of Gaul by the first Teutonic conquerors, the Burgundians, Visigoths, and Franks. They understood in their way how to make themselves soon at home in the conquered land, carrying the necessary administration in the *mareschal*, the *seneschal*, the *chamberlain*, the *truchees*, the *mundecken*, and their men ready formed with them. The French, when in Germany, had to make use of natives, whose compulsory or interested and despised service was not worth much. —*Letter from Frankfurt.*

THE FRENCH CIVIL LIST.—The notorious insufficiency of the preparations for war is attributable personally to the ex-Emperor. For many years his Civil List, enormous as it was, failed to meet the extravagances of the Court, and the largesses of the Emperor's creatures. With the complicity of the War Minister fifty millions of francs were annually subtracted from the war budget for the Emperor's private use. All sorts of false entries in the books of the Ministry, representing purchases that never were made, were resorted to in order to conceal these frauds. Regiments only 1500 strong, figured upon paper as 2000. Imaginary substitutes and imaginary sums for their subsistence figured upon Marshal Leboeuf's books. The real motive which urged the Emperor to make war was to conceal these frauds. He hoped that in a general catastrophe they might be hushed up, and that, while the 50,000 soldiers who voted against him on the plebiscite would be killed off, his vast defalcations might be written off to "profit and loss" without inquiry.—*Daily News' Paris Correspondent.*

THE BURNING OF BAZEILLES.—The Duke de Fitzjames gives the following description of Bazeilles after the battle at that place:—"Paris, Sept. 13.—I have just returned from Sedan. Ever since Chalons I have not left our heroic but unfortunate army. Entrusted, together with Prince de Sagau, by the International Society for the Aid of the Wounded, with the duty of establishing its ambulances where they were likely to be most useful, I have seen all those battle-fields, from Beaumont to Sedan, where our soldiers, crushed by numbers, have fallen gloriously for France. Allow me to express my indignation at what I saw at Bazeilles. Bazeilles is near the Meuse, about five miles from Sedan. On the morning of the 31st of August the courageous inhabitants of that village, perceiving that the enemy was coming on, donned their National Guards' uniforms and aided the army in holding in check a Bavarian corps and a division (Schuler's) of the Fourth Prussian Reserve Corps. The French army was driven back. The enemy entered Bazeilles, and then commenced a scene of horror and nameless excesses that must for ever disgrace their perpetrators. In order to punish the inhabitants of the village for presuming to defend themselves, they set the place on fire. Most of the National Guards had been killed. The population sought a refuge in the cellars. All—women and children—were burnt alive! Out of 2,000 inhabitants barely 300 survive to relate how the Bavarians drove the women and children back into the flames, and shot those who succeeded in escaping. I myself saw the ruins of the village. There is not a house left standing. A

fearful smell of charred flesh pervades the air, and I saw the calcined bodies of the inhabitants on the thresholds of their own dwellings."

**EXAMINATION OF STATE PAPERS.**—I believe (writes the correspondent of the *Times*) I was in error in saying that all the money, valuables, clothes, &c., found at the Tuilleries were despatched after the Empress. Most of the things were sent; but I understand that part of the money, if not the whole of it, was kept back till it could be ascertained whether it belonged to the Empress personally or to the civil list. It would have been better to send it. These despoilments of departing potentates have something paltry about them. If the fallen dynasty were to be put only on the footing of discarded servants, they would have a right to their wages till the day of their discharge. It is not supposed, however, that the ex-Imperial family would find themselves indigent, even though they took nothing with them out of France. An examination has been made of the papers found in the Tuilleries, but hitherto without any result. It was evident, from certain appearances, that a great many had been burnt upon that very day, the 4th of September, a memorable date, when the Paris mob scattered the Chamber of Deputies, and the Empress of the French fled from the Louvre in a hackney coach. The papers found are in cipher, and the key to this might very probably be discovered by adepts in such matters; but pieces have been cut out of these documents every here and there, and this excision may render it quite impossible to get the meaning of the documents. Doubtless these pieces have been carried away, or had been previously packed up and deposited in a place of safety. You will have read in the official paper of the manner in which the secret service money had been disposed of by the late Government, paid to orders which gave no indication of the recipients, or of the purposes to which the funds were to be applied.

**PRUSSIAN CRITICISM ON THE FRENCH.**—You really cannot imagine the utter astonishment—absolute and utter astonishment—with which Prussian officers here talk of the way in which the French have conducted this campaign. They say when they entered on it they knew it would be a desperate struggle, and they themselves were determined to fight to the last; but they never could conceive that the French would be so foolish as they have been. The French do not seem to have known the very ground they camped on; and I am assured by Prussian officers of distinction that some places, as at Forbach and Sedan, were so obviously weak and so open to attack, that they looked on them merely as snares to lure them on, and that it was not until after very careful reconnaissances that they found to their amazement that they were not only utterly unguarded but utterly unsupported in the rear, and that in the night they occupied them with their masses of artillery and infantry. Oh! if the French could only have seen what I, a stranger, saw, the day before the great disaster, which ended at Sedan, commenced—how the Prussians, without scarcely showing a man, were creeping up in masses through the woods on to the doomed army of MacMahon, and how they kept their videttes in rear, so as to prevent the merest peasant from going forward even to his own cot, lest he should give information—MacMahon's army might be in existence now, and the Emperor a free man. If he had only employed half-a-dozen native policemen, he might, and I am sure would, have got more information as to the whereabouts of his enemies than all his marshals seem to have given him. None are more astounded at this than the Prussians themselves, and they can only account for it by saying that the French were so utterly accustomed to act on the offensive in other countries, that it seems never to have entered into their imagination that they might have to act on the defensive in their own; and that the roads, and hills, and places in France were almost the only parts of Europe which their officers had not much studied. Certainly the result would seem to point to such a conclusion.—*Correspondent of Scotsman.*

#### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

A letter from Cassel, dated the 12th, says Napoleon passes the mornings in walking to and fro with some of his generals on the lawn in front of the castle, and sometimes in taking walks. His movements are free within a radius of several miles. His retinue attribute his defeat and capture to treachery. His guard consists of one officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter, and thirty-one men. All the servants engaged in the kitchen, as well as those whose business it is to wait at table, have been sent from Berlin. The house steward, under whose supervision all household details are arranged, is also from the Prussian capital. The Emperor receives all the outward deference and respect which Royal etiquette demands. A correspondent at Wilhelmshöhe professes to supply notes of the ex-Emperor's remarks on public affairs:—

The Emperor praises in high terms the bravery, endurance, and pluck of the German armies, which he had not been able to subdue, in spite of the excellency and heroic devotion of his own troops. In conversing upon the qualities of the Chassepot, His Majesty observed that there could be no doubt of the indisputable excellence of the weapon, but that the French soldiers required at least ten more years to master its practice. The Emperor complains bitterly of his generals, blaming their recklessness, incapacity, and contemptuous disregard of himself, repeatedly dwelling on his own reluctance to enter on the war, and his deep regret that he should have acceded to the voice of the people—especially the Parisians—which in a great measure urged him to the fatal step. "I render," he says, "all homage to the bravery and discipline of the Prussian troops. Their discipline is unswerving, and is only sur-

passed by their courage. Nothing can resist them. They will enter Paris, which will be unable to defend itself against them."

Lady Cowley arrived at Wilhelmshöhe on Saturday on a mission from the Empress in the forenoon, and, after a long interview with the Emperor Napoleon, returned to England in the evening.

The rumours about the future movements of the Empress Eugenie, who is still at Hastings, continue to be somewhat conflicting. According to one, a residence is being sought for her near London; another states that Lord Ashburnham has placed his mansion in Sussex at her disposal. The horses of the Prince Imperial, which arrived at Hastings at the beginning of last week, are being reduced in number. Some have been sold in the town, and others sent away for sale. The Empress is evidently in better health than when she arrived, and takes walking exercise daily, while the young Prince is about the town shopping, &c., all day, as little apparently the object of notice as any other visitor.

The *Civilian* says:—"The Emperor Napoleon's plate, the arrival in this country of which we recently reported, is now warehoused in St. Catherine's Docks. It is all silver, and weighs 32,000 oz. On an application to the Commissioners of Customs the packages, seventeen in number, have been permitted to remain unexamined. The plate is valued at 8,000*l.*"

At Wilhelmshöhe a German apprentice was arrested with a pistol in his pocket. The supposition was that he contemplated an attack on the Emperor Napoleon. It now turns out that the lad was a young thief of whom the police were in chase in consequence of his having robbed his master in Berlin.

M. G. Pietri, the private secretary of the Emperor, writes from Wilhelmshöhe to the English papers to refute some of the calumnies which have been heaped upon his master. He entirely denies that, in consequence of the embarrassments of the Civil List fifty millions of francs were yearly borrowed from the War Budget. "Malversations," he says, "are hardly possible in France, for the auditing of the Civil List involves a strict examination, under the supervision of the Legislative Body and the Court of Accounts." M. Pietri also denies that the Emperor has ten millions invested in Dutch railway shares, and affirms that Napoleon "has not a centime invested in foreign funds." The story that the Emperor was obliged to borrow 2,000 thalers from the Prussian staff at Sedan is equally unfounded.

The Emperor Napoleon still takes an interest in passing events. A Brussels paper states that he has ordered an agency in that town to supply him with the *Times* and two Paris papers, the *Figaro* and the *Constitutionnel*, to be addressed to M. Pietri, at Cassel.

#### THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Chairman of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, thus reports progress in Monday's papers:—"There are at the present time 110 persons engaged in the service of the society. Of this number 62 are surgeons, 16 are ladies who are acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, and the remainder may be classed under the head of agents who are giving their services, some being paid and some unpaid. The surgeons are employed as follows:—At Sedan, attached to the Anglo-American ambulance, under the direction of Dr. Simms (United States) and Dr. MacCormac, with about 400 wounded, French and German, 14 surgeons; Balan (about 200 French and German), 3 surgeons and 2 ladies; Douzy, 5 surgeons and 1 lady; Briey, 3 surgeons; Châlons, 1; Stenay, 2; Beaumont, 4; Donchéry, 1 surgeon and 2 ladies; Bouillon, 1 surgeon; Darmstadt, 4; Saarbrück, 1; Metz, 2; Pont-à-Mousson, 1; Autcourt, 2; Arlon, 3; Bingen (hospital under joint management of German and English), 12; Hanau, 2; and Cologne, 1. The above is an approximate statement of the distribution of the society's surgeons, who are necessarily moving from place to place as need arises. The agents who are working under Captain Brackenbury in the district of the Meuse and the Ardennes are thirty-two in number. They have the head-quarters and depot at Arlon, forty miles from the field where they are engaged. This may require a word of explanation to those who inquire why it is placed at so great a distance. The answer is that a depot of valuable stores must, if possible, be placed on neutral territory. From the station at Arlon we are supplying the wants of many hundred wounded in hospitals which are attended by our surgeons, and also in the hospitals which are not so attended. The organisation in this district is now complete, and the supplies go out regularly in trains of wagons, of which we have forty, escorted by English gentlemen. The regularity with which this is done and the results which arise from it may be seen from reading Captain Brackenbury's reports, which have been published, and also the letter from Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who write on a subject on which they are high authorities—viz., the supply of provisions. The above-named district having been dealt with in the manner described, a similar organisation is being formed at Saarbrück. The committee hope soon to report that the district round Metz, with its many villages, filled with wounded, is being as steadily and completely supplied as that at and around Sedan. Passing from the subject relating to field hospitals to that relating to hospitals of a permanent character, the committee have to report that they have requested two gentlemen to proceed abroad, in the service of the society, to visit those of France and Germany, and to place in the hands of persons interested in those hospitals a sum of money to be expended for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of France and Germany

who have been engaged in the present war. Captain Douglas Galton, O.B., has gone out on this mission, accompanied by Mr. Henry Bonham-Carter. A report from the first-named gentleman accompanies this letter. A detailed account of the expenditure of the society it is not desirable to give at the present time, on account of the impossibility of furnishing an accurate statement of disbursements abroad. The committee, however, report that the payments in cash at home amount to 30,000*l.*, and that the foreign credits being daily acted upon abroad amount to 30,000*l.* The committee has to report that the contributions in *matériel*, including medical stores, clothing, sheeting, &c., which have passed through the store-rooms of the ladies' committee, have reached a very large amount. Above 1,000 bales and cases (amounting to an average of three tons daily) have already been despatched to the hospitals in France and Germany. From the above report it will be seen that the expenses of the society are large; and also that the means of distributing the bounty of the public is daily growing wider. At the same time the committee gratefully acknowledge the abundant contributions which are daily being received." It seems that the 50,000*l.* expenditure mentioned above only accounts for a month's work, and every future month for some time will show an increase.

Accompanying the above were letters from Dr. Burton Smith, who is at St. Barbe, north-east of Metz; Mr. W. MacCormac, one of the surgeons-in-chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance, at Sedan; and from Mr. Douglas Galton at Cologne, giving interesting accounts of the society's most successful operations in France and Germany. A report from Mr. A. J. Simmons, who was despatched by Messrs. Spiers and Pond to see whether their co-operation would be of advantage to the sick and wounded Germans, goes to show that the commissariat arrangements of the society have been so well organised as to leave nothing to be desired.

The premises of the National Central Society, though comprising three houses in St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, has become insufficient for accommodating the large number of stores and materials accumulated, and last week the pavement in front, and the vacant space on the north side of St. Martin's Church, were utilised.

The Corporation of London on Thursday voted 1,000*l.* to the National Fund, which now amounts to upwards of 180,000*l.*

Five or six members of the Sisterhood attached to All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, have left England in order to give their assistance as nurses at the seat of war, in addition to the ladies who have already gone. The superintendent of the latter, Miss Pearson, has had conferred upon her, in recognition of her services, honorary rank equivalent to that of major in the Prussian army. It is expected that the service of these ladies will be most valuable, seeing that they are all experts who have been carefully trained as nurses in the University Hospital.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Colonel Loyd Lindsay from Captain Brackenbury:—"At Balen, I found Dr. Frank and Mr. Blewitt at work in the mairie given over to them as an hospital. If England can ever gain kind thoughts from France and Prussia, it is by the work of such men as these. Frank dressing wounded men all through the battle in a house where the bullets came in like hail through the windows and dashed into the walls of the room; Blewitt going out through the hot fire to get what was needed to help. It must have been an awful fight here; 129 Bavarian officers and 2,000 men killed in and about Balen, street-fighting in its worst form; and what is worse than street-fighting? They had gone from Sedan to Balen the night before the battle, on purpose to be ready for the work, and now I find them at the work, but no words that I could use would express the pride that I felt that such men had come out from us. They had then 120 wounded, and I learn that they have since got many more. I will tell you what I saw. I found them dressing a wounded Bavarian, who had been hit in the left side by a Chassepot ball, which had passed through his left lung, and out near his spine. I wish the people who have given us money so generously could have seen that one sight alone. The young, handsome, plucky Bavarian, sitting so coolly while his wounds were dressed with a solution of carbolic acid, leaning so completely on Frank, who is a woman in gentleness, and a man in strength and firmness, and a young girl of the village helping him and Blewitt bravely and quietly. The next case I saw him dress was a French soldier, wounded in the thigh by a needle-gun bullet, which seems not to be yet extracted, and who groaned so that Frank gave him chloroform while Blewitt dressed his wound. Those were but two sights of many. There they lie together, side by side, French and Germans, enemies no longer, all quiet in their common suffering. Floors covered with the poor fellows, with every sort of wound; some dying with balls through the chest, some with crushed arms or legs from shells; one Frenchman had lain for three days in a ditch, and was brought in to have his thigh amputated; he asked for a cigar the moment the amputation was over. Another Bavarian, with his thigh and hip smashed to pieces by a shell, and alas! in such a condition that I could not go near him, though his wounds are dressed with pure carbolic acid. The wounds are now in their stage of suppuration, and a cigar was necessary for men who, like myself, are not accustomed to such places; but I must pay the highest tribute to Dr. Frank for the care with which his patients are tended, the cleanliness and purity of his hospitals, and the evident love with which he was regarded by his wounded. He speaks French and German perfectly. Blewitt is a thoroughly good

French speaker. These are the men who do us credit, to whom not only French and Germans, but England, should be heartily grateful. Dr. Frank has several other houses in the village near the mairie full of patients. In one he had utilised the bacon hooks in the kitchen ceiling to sling a broken leg. He is a man of endless resources."

Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain of the City of London, has recently visited the seat of war. The following extract from a letter dated Saarbrück, Sept. 9, recently received from him, will be read with painful interest at the present time:—

I must now mention the subject of aid to the sick and wounded. No words can express the necessities or the urgency of the case. 20,000 wounded are lying at and around Sedan, which I visited yesterday. Every cottage, stable, barn, and outhouse is full of the dead and dying. There are as many around Metz, and at Gravelotte; and there are vast numbers still at and around Woerth. You will in all probability hear of the surrender of Strasbourg before you receive this; and that will place another large number of maimed and crippled creatures at the disposal of the Christian men and women who are ministering to alleviate their sufferings. Allow me to add that these good Samaritans are subject to every possible hardship and privation, drenched with rain, which has set in like a deluge, almost starved, and often wanting the meanest shelter, their work carried on with such appliances as would dishearten and sicken an ordinary hospital surgeon or dresser. For instance, the wounded at Sedan and at Gravelotte were cared for amidst the stench arising from thousands of unburied horses. The field at and near Sedan is still insufferable for a space of nearly fifteen miles from this cause. Thousands of pounds—nay, tens of thousands—are required, and that immediately; for the societies cannot even afford to allow the poor sufferers candles to enable them to cheer the long weary hours of darkness, during which they cannot obtain much sleep. I have done my little—a mere drop in the ocean; but, if the Corporation saw its way to set a fresh example by a liberal grant, and England, grateful that it has been spared such horrors, were to gird itself afresh to this work, no words could express the blessing, the alleviation of suffering that would result.

On Sunday afternoon a special sermon was preached under the dome of St. Paul's, by Canon Liddon, in aid of the funds of the National Society, on which occasion every part of the edifice was crowded. The preacher took for his text the 7th chapter of Luke, 16th and three following verses, detailing the healing of lepers, and their subsequent ingratitude. The collection after the sermon amounted to 1711.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons has made a grant of 500*l.* to the Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded. The Bradford subscription to this fund has reached the handsome sum of 8,316*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Upwards of 1,000*l.* has been subscribed in Sheffield for the relief of the wounded in the war, an immense quantity of suitable clothing and lint have been sent by a committee of ladies.

#### THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

(From the *Standard*.)

The continuous *enceinte* of Paris is constructed on a large, irregular pentagon, with ninety-four bastioned fronts. Each front is about 360 metres, or about 390 yards, in length. It consists merely of bastions connected by curtains, and has no outworks. The bastions are, necessarily, many of them in one line. Most of the bastions are hollow, but in some of them are placed cavaliers, which are, in plain language, merely higher bastions placed inside the bastions. From these cavaliers a plunging fire can be directed on the various hollows in the neighbourhood, and the enemy's trenches will have to be made deep to give cover to the men who occupy the latter. Owing to many of the fronts being in one line there are few salient points presented, and the enemy must lengthen his parallels and increase his number of batteries, and will find great difficulty in pouring in a converging fire on any one front, because while so doing he will be exposed to the fire of an infinite number of collateral fronts. The absence of outworks is, however, a great blemish in the original plan of the work, for had they existed it would have been necessary for the enemy to take them before he could assault the body of the place. It is, however, most probable that this defect has been to a certain extent remedied within the last fortnight by the construction of strong field works in the place of permanent ravelins. The relief or height of the top of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch is forty-six feet. The escarp, or side of the ditch next the place, is reveted or faced with soft stone, backed by very indifferent rubble masonry. It is thirty-three feet high, and nearly perpendicular. The ditch is twenty feet deep and eighty-three feet wide. The counterscarp, or side of the ditch furthest from the place, is not reveted, and has a slope of forty-five deg., or a base equal to its height. On the summit of the counterscarp is a glacis separated from it by a narrow covered way, which in many places has been much worn away. The glacis very imperfectly fulfils its duties of covering the revetement. Indeed, the curved path of elongated projectiles renders it very difficult now under any circumstances to cover the escarp revetement from distant fire. The escarp, therefore, being exposed and faced with a weak revetement, a very few hours' long-range firing will suffice to make a practicable breach. The ditches can, some of them, be filled with water. In the others it is intended, we are informed, to place wood, soaked with petroleum, which will be set on fire when the enemy advance to the assault. There were formerly no re-entering places of arms and no *réduits* or keeps to the latter; but we have

little doubt that lately these have been constructed, the covered way repaired, provided with palisades and traverses, and the counterscarp rendered steep. The parameter of the *enceinte* is about twenty-four miles. There are seventeen detached forts, forming an outer line of defence, which serves to keep the enemy out of bombarding distance from the town, and to cover an army manœuvring between the body of the place and the forts. The average distance of these forts is about 2,170 yards from the body of the place and from each other. There are, so to speak, five groups of these forts. One group about St. Denis, consisting of three forts; then the fort of Aubervilliers, on the Maubeuge-road; then four forts surrounding the heights of Montreuil with their right on the Marne. Then come forts Faisanderie and Grevelles, united by an earthen rampart of strong profile. The two forts occupy a loop formed by the Marne in advance of Charenton and a little above the junction of the Marne and Seine. On the south of Paris are five forts, each closing a road. On the west, on a conical hill on the left bank of the Seine, is Fort Valerien, and a little to the north of the latter, protecting the passage of the Seine at Argenteuil, and covering Asnières, is the Fort of Gennevilliers, which was only commenced a month ago, but is now nearly finished. It is, however, little better than a strong field work. Thus the heights from which the allies in 1814 and 1815 commanded Paris are occupied and turned into a source of strength instead of one of weakness. The line to be occupied outside these forts by an army besieging Paris would be about thirty miles in length. Mount Valerien is the strongest of all these forts, and with the aid of the new fort of Gennevilliers effectually protects the side which on the occasion of the two former attacks on Paris was the weakest. Fort Valerien is built on a pentagon, with sides of from 380 to 400 yards in length. The conical top of the hill on which it is situated comes up in the centre, towering over everything, and serves as a gigantic natural parados of traverse. There is on the top of the cone a plateau, which is surrounded by an earthen parapet. Inside this there are bomb-proof barracks. The fort consists of bastions joined by curtains. There are high cavaliers in the bastions and small re-entering places of arms opposite the centre of each front. There is a masonry counterscarp and a covered way on four of the fronts. There are *réduits* in the re-entering places of arms, seventy-six heavy guns and a battery of mitrailleuses on its ramparts, and a garrison of 1,500 Garde Mobile and 700 sailors. Some of the guns have a calibre of 9½ inches. This fort is considered the strongest of all the round Paris. The other forts have four or five fronts of from 325 to 330 yards in length. They have a bastioned trace. In general the dimensions are as follows:—Escarp, 33 feet; counterscarp, 20 feet to 24 feet high; ditch, 78 feet wide. Some have loopholed walls on the top of the escarp. They have covered ways, *tenailles*, opposite the entrances and re-entering places of arms. They are well supplied with casemates, whose embrasures open on to the ditch. Some have advanced works and even important outworks. The armament of these forts consists in great measure of 80-pounder guns. The garrisons consist of Garde Mobile and sailors. In many cases neighbouring spurs are occupied with strong earthworks which look into adjoining hollows which could not be searched by the fire of the forts. Colonel Delafeld, of the United States Engineers, was of opinion that the eastern side of Paris might, if occupied in force, be defended as a battle-field against very superior numbers. There is one very great disadvantage for the besiegers in the two canals and the two rivers which perpendicularly intersect their line, and render them liable to be overwhelmed by a large force suddenly thrown on one section of the ground before they could be reinforced by other portions of the army. The *enceinte* is, we are told, divided into nine sections, to the defence of which an equal number of divisions of the National Guard, principally the sedentary National Guard, are told off under the command of a general or admiral. One of these nine commanders is, we find, Baron Ambert, the eloquent historian of the battle of Austerlitz. The Garde de Paris are to act as a reserve to the force defending the ramparts, and the troops and Franc-tireurs have to all appearance been assembled about St. Denis in order to perform the duty of a co-operating army under cover of the forts. We may mention that it has been calculated by French engineers that it would require fifteen days to reduce one of the forts. According to the calculations of engineers Paris should have a total of 1050 guns in addition to those on the forts. The number, we believe, is by this time mounted, and many of them are of the very largest calibre. It is supposed that besides the working parties the guards of the besiegers' trenches should equal three-fourths of the garrison, that being the largest number which can be spared for a sortie. Of these guards of the trenches there must be three reliefs. Now, assuming that the garrison of Paris, irrespective of that of the forts, consists of 240,000 men, it would be necessary, according to strict rule, that the guards of the trenches should number 180,000, which, allowing three reliefs, gives a total, in addition to working parties, men on fatigue, picquet, guarding communications, &c., of 540,000 men for the duty of guarding the trenches. It is not to be expected that in this case the strict rule will be followed, but this calculation shows that the King of Prussia will have to keep his army very concentrated, and that he will have few troops to spare for the purpose of closing their roads leading to Paris. In fact, he may impede the communications of Paris, but it is absolutely impossible that he can cut them off, and both supplies and reinforcements will be able to dribble in during the siege."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The suspension of *Galvani's Messenger* is announced until the termination of the siege of Paris.

M. Jules Favre received on Wednesday Mr. Merri-man, who presented an address from the Liberal Association of Greenwich.

The movements in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, with a view of forming the United States of Germany under a properly modified federal constitution, are successfully progressing.

The *Kreuzzeitung* has the following *jeu d'esprit* on the "Fall of the Empire":—"The Empire expires (May 8); the Empire aspires (July 14); the Empire fires (August 2); the Empire retires (August 6); the Empire expires (September 2)."

President Ziangacomi, the judge who for his staunch Imperialism was selected to preside at the High Court of Blois, the other day noticed the Emperor's bust yet remaining in Court, and said to the usher, "Take that away, or I shall go."

So great have been the losses in the war that Berlin can no longer suffice to supply the bereaved families of the Prussian capital with mourning, and orders are daily sent to Vienna for the necessary articles.

The famous words, "*L'Empire c'est la paix*," uttered by the Emperor at Bordeaux, in 1855, were subsequently engraved in marble in one of the salons of the Bourse of that city. Last Sunday an immense crowd assembled, entered the Bourse, and completely destroyed the record.

The island of Jersey is just now made the temporary residence of many hundred French persons, many of them families of distinction, who have fled from Paris and its environs in anticipation of the threatened siege and the desolation that must herald it or follow in its train. The demand for household accommodation in the island is unprecedented.

As might have been expected, the Irish national press comment upon the latest phase of the Roman question, but the views expressed are by no means unanimous. While the *Nation* takes a very gloomy view of affairs, the *Irishman* is not at all despondent. The Roman clergy, it says, will of course be disestablished, but if disestablishment there does no more harm than in Ireland it will not be greatly deplored by Irishmen.

It is stated that M. de Keratry has found in the archives of the Prefecture of Police proofs which the late Government could not remove in time, that the ex-Empress, M. Pietri, and Count de Palikao had plotted a *coup d'état* for the evening of September 4. They had intended to throw all the members of the Left and the principal Republican leaders into Mazas, to make Palikao Lieutenant-General of the Empire under the Regency, and then to treat with Prussia.

Mr. Karl Blind, in an appeal published in the German press, while insisting upon the full rights of Germany in the present war, and laying blame on the vast majority of parties and leaders in France, expresses sympathy with the establishment of the Republic, discrediting and denouncing in strong terms the alleged scheme for a restoration of Napoleon. The refusal of satisfactory guarantees to Germany, he adds, would unfortunately prove a death-blow to the Republican cause in France; he therefore would fain hope that wiser counsels will prevail at Paris.

On Sunday morning, in the course of the service at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon communicated to his congregation the substance of a letter he had received from the pastor of the Baptist Church in Paris, probably one of the last that would come out of that city for some time, thanking their brethren at the Tabernacle for a handsome gift of money sent over the other day to aid them in the present crisis. The French pastor stated that rice and other necessities had been purchased with the money, and distributed after drill to the male members of his congregation, all of whom were in the National Guard. The welcome gift, he added, has been most gratefully received.

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND AND THE WAR.—The following protest is being extensively signed, the names being forwarded to Mrs. G. Butler, 280, South-hill, Park-road, Liverpool, the initiative being taken by the International Association of Women:—"The horrors of the war now being waged between two nominally Christian nations have awakened us more fully to the terrible opposition there is between the deliberate destruction of human life and the spirit and teaching of Christianity. While rendering all honour to the noble efforts now being made for relief of the wounded, we, women of England, desire also to aid the still nobler work, and to further the still nobler object—the extinction of war; and we earnestly and respectfully proffer to those in power, who are responsible for the continuance of the present war, our petition, urged in the name of God, and in behalf of our friends in France and Germany, for the cessation of this awful struggle, and for the carrying out, at the earliest possible moment, the great project which will contribute largely to assuage the wounds of humanity—a general disarmament."

GERMAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST ENGLAND.—The publication of an important correspondence between Count Bernstorff and Lord Granville brings to light the grounds of the German complaint against this country in connection with the exportation of contraband of war. Count Bernstorff's remonstrance appears to have been occasioned by a circular letter addressed by our Foreign Secretary to the British Consular agents in Germany, in defence of the policy which permitted coals and arms to be exported to France. Although this circular is not included in the present correspondence, it has been published in the American papers. Count Bernstorff appeals as much to the moral sympathies of the English people

as to the legal rights of Germany. He points out that Prussia was not the aggressor in the war, and argues that her assailant ought not to be permitted to draw unlimited supplies from English markets, seeing that those markets are practically closed to Germans. The point of his letter is contained in the statement that "England will be accused of feeding a war which would have ended sooner, had France been left dependent on her own resources." Lord Granville, in a very vigorous reply, exposes the sophistry of what is called "a benevolent neutrality," and insists that the conduct of a neutral state should be marked by strict impartiality towards both belligerents. Count Bernstorff had endeavoured to show that there was no analogy between the export of arms to France and the assistance which Prussia rendered to Russia during the Crimean war; and he further contended that as England remonstrated with the Prussian Government for its supposed infraction of international law at that period, it was bound now to act upon the same principles as it then laid down. Lord Granville's reply to this argument shows, first, that during the Crimean war the Prussians poured a continuous supply of war arms and other contraband of war into Russia; and, secondly, that our Government only protested when it had reason to believe that the Prussian municipal law had been violated. His lordship, in the latter portion of his despatch, points out that while our Government undoubtedly has legal power to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, such a measure would involve the establishment of "an expensive, intricate, and inquisitorial Customs system." He closes with a tribute to the gallantry of France and the military ability of Germany.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in town yesterday from Hawarden Castle.

Mr. Gieschen, the President of the Poor Law Board, is the Minister in attendance with the Queen at Balmoral.

In reply to inquiries made on the subject, Mr. Gladstone has intimated his regret that it will most probably be beyond his power to visit his constituents at present.

Mr. Edmund Beales has been appointed County Court Judge for the Cambridge district, in the room of Mr. John Collyer, deceased.

The Lord Mayor has received from the King of the Belgians a handsomely-mounted oil-painting, representing the Hotel de Ville at Brussels. Accompanying it is a letter from the Belgian Minister, requesting the Chief Magistrate of the City to accept the picture as a token of King Leopold's best esteem.

It is said to be intended by the Government to greatly increase the number of medical officers who are employed for the purposes of sanitary supervision under the Privy Council; in fact, the whole of the kingdom will be divided into sanitary districts, each under a medical officer with a salary of not less than 600*l.* per annum.

Lady Amberley has offered to women desirous of studying medicine a scholarship of 50*l.* a year, tenable for three years, to be awarded next month at Edinburgh by competitive examination.

Mr. Roebuck has just successfully undergone an operation which, it is hoped, may result in the restoration of his sight, which has for some time been seriously failing him.

The Earl of Ellenborough completed his eightieth year on Thursday week. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner at Southam in the evening, and by a ball and supper to the tenants and others on Friday evening.

It is reported that in consequence of the loss of his second son, who was drowned in the Captain, Mr. Childers, at present in Germany, has had a return of the complaint from which he had been suffering a short time ago, and which prevented him from attending his Parliamentary duties during a portion of the last session.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Applegarth, secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, to be a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the law with respect to contagious diseases.

Mr. S. O. Hall announces for early publication "A Book of Memoirs of Great Men and Women of the Age," with whom he has been personally acquainted, comprising nearly all the literary celebrities of the present century. It will be extensively illustrated.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE METROPOLIS.**—Efforts are being made for securing an efficient Board of Education for the metropolis under the new Education Act. Mr. George Moore has consented to become a candidate for the City of London, and Lord Sandon, M.P., and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., for Westminster. The names of Sir Francis Lytton, Mr. McCallagh Torrens, M.P., Mr. Hugh Owen, and Mr. William Rivington are associated with Finsbury; Mr. C. Reed, M.P., with Hackney; and Mr. McArthur, M.P., with Lambeth. Mr. George Hanbury has promised his active assistance. An independent committee is being formed to secure the return of fitting representatives for all the divisions of the metropolis. We understand that a requisition is in course of signature, inviting Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. for Hackney, to offer himself as a candidate for the chairmanship of the Board for the Metropolitan District, to be elected in November next.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, September 21st, 1870.

#### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Tours, Sept. 20 (4.0 p.m.)

The hopes of a pacific arrangement are not yet abandoned, although both sides are vigorously prosecuting their military operations. A favourable result is expected from the mission of M. Jules Favre to the King's head-quarters.

It is stated that Prussia will grant no armistice, but wishes the conditions of peace to be fixed simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities.

#### THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

PARIS, Monday Morning.—General Vinoy, with 12,000 men, has been attacked by the Prussians at Mesly. There were several killed and wounded on both sides. Iron-clad gunboats have taken up positions on the Seine. The Prussians intend bombarding Thionville.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Firing was heard during a portion of last night in the direction of Clamart and Meudon. Almost all the troops are outside Paris in order to harass the enemy, and the ramparts are manned by the National Guard. Everywhere an excellent spirit prevails. Some trifling engagements took place yesterday in the direction of Fort Ivry and the plains of Chatillon. Strong detachments of Prussian infantry and cavalry are announced at Clamart and Creteil. Prince Albert of Prussia has occupied Nanterre with cavalry. A body of 1,500 Prussians are constructing a bridge near Villeneuve St. George's. The Crown Prince is advancing towards Fontainebleau, and the Prussians have crossed the Seine at Choisy Le Roi.

Reports from Montpellier, Nice, St. Etienne, Lille, and from various parts of Brittany, represent the people to be rising en masse.

Toulon, Cognac, Angoulême, and Nantes, have voted sums of from 150,000 to 300,000 francs each for the purchase of arms.

ORLEANS, Sept. 20.

Travellers say that the engagements which took place yesterday at Wissous were of a serious character, and that considerable losses were inflicted on the Prussians by some masked batteries in the woods.

The following details have been received relating to the engagement at Wissous:—"It is asserted that 25,000 French soldiers, massed in the rear of the Monthery Tower, attacked 15,000 Prussians. The latter were mowed down by the French artillery, and suffered considerable loss. They recrossed the river, in order to fall back upon another Army Corps."

PARIS, Sept. 20.

General Cluseret, a writer of the *Marseillaise*, who has been disowned by M. Rochefort and by the people, continues to post placards throughout the city, endeavouring to cause a division amongst the citizens, and to establish a secret Government.

Resolutions have been passed at Lyons that in case of Paris capitulating, the right to surrender will not be recognised, but that the people will defend their country to the last man.

Four thousand additional Gardes Mobiles have arrived from the West of France.

A committee, composed of M. Estancelin, Count Kératy, and M. Jules Claretie, has been appointed to classify the correspondence of the Emperor and Empress, which will shortly be published.

The Gas Company have announced that, in view of the danger of explosion likely to result from the bombardment, they will not continue their supply beyond a few days.

#### GERMANY.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

BERLIN, September 20.

Very energetic measures have been taken by the French near Paris. Numerous vessels have been sunk in the Seine and the Marne. The fords have been rendered impassable and the bridges blown up. The villages near the fortifications have been evacuated and demolished or burnt. Three bomb-proof forts at St. Denis have been greatly reinforced, and protected by inundation. Earthworks are being constructed at the town of St. Denis and Etains, as also on the southern heights of Clamart. A new fort has been constructed at Montretout, between St. Cloud and Suresnes, and a new railway connecting the forts has also been made.

At Strasbourg the batteries of the city are almost entirely silenced by the German fire.

The Dantzic Merchants Corporation, having proved by the evidence of local pilots that since the 26th of August no French man-of-war has appeared in the Eastern Baltic, have petitioned Count Bismarck to declare the blockade invalid.

According to semi-official advices, the Commandant of Laon seems to have been innocent of the explosion of the citadel. The work was probably blown up by an artilleryman.

A large police force has been sent to Alsace and German Lorraine, where a regular Government is now established.

The Russian garrisons in Poland and Volhynia are being reinforced. Seven divisions of infantry have been sent to the province of Kieff to line the Galician frontier. A military commission has been

appointed at St. Petersburg to grant a medical reserve force of 1,000 surgeons.

The Vicar of the Archdiocese of Strasbourg having proclaimed the infallibility and other edicts of Council, the Baden Government has prohibited these decrees from being carried out, so far as they are incompatible with the existing laws of the State.

Bavaria has sent a battery of new mitrailleuses of Bavarian invention to the army. It fires 350 bullets per minute.

The Prussian Civil Governor of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergy. It declares that all are to retain their present rights and stipends. The Church will not be interfered with by the State, but ecclesiastics preaching, speaking, or acting against existing authorities will be punished by military law.

#### THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

(From the Daily News Correspondent.)

Strasbourg, Sept. 20.

I have just returned from the works before Strasbourg. On the left bank of the Rhine the fortifications are now closely encompassed by hostile batteries, which keep up a very heavy and destructive fire. The return fire is intermittent, yet sometimes powerful. The city is nearly always shrouded in smoke. The greater part of the fortifications is a shapeless mass of ruins. A practicable breach has been effected, and it is believed that the place can be taken any day by storm, if General Werder would risk the loss of at least two thousand men. The broad and deep moat is the most serious obstacle. Preparations are being made to destroy the inner magazines with nitro-glycerine projectiles, to be launched from balloons.

Mulhausen is occupied by the Germans. The whole of Upper Alsace, except Belfort, Schaeftstadt, Neubreisach, and one or two other places, is in their hands.

The cattle-plague is raging in Vicomty and around Weissenburg, but Lower Alsace is still free from it. The peasants say it is a greater curse than war.

#### THE ITALIANS AT ROME.

FLORENCE, Sept. 19.

The North German Minister, Count von Arnim, has written to General Cadorna that his efforts to induce the Papal Zouaves to give up all thoughts of resistance have been unsuccessful. The Zouaves have fired from the walls and wounded countrywomen and children. The Italian troops, under General Cadorna, did not return the fire; but after the unfriendly reception made to the bearer of a flag of truce, and the failure of Count Arnim's mission, anxious to avoid a useless effusion of blood, the Italian General has directed his troops to take up their positions in great force, so as to begin immediate operations. A very feeble resistance is anticipated.

Another telegram of the same date says:—"There is to be a demonstration here to-morrow on the anniversary of the battle of Mentana. The Roman citizens are reported to be eagerly awaiting the Italian troops, avoiding idle and compromising demonstrations meanwhile. The Papal Zouaves are said to be full of fight, and a bombastic proclamation from General Kansler, Minister of War, is published in the Roman *Official Journal*. No authentic telegraphic news from Rome this evening."

Garibaldi remains at Caprera, in order to avoid the anti-French movement at Nice.

M. Thiers, who arrived in Tours on the 19th, started the next morning for Vienna and St. Petersburg. He was satisfied with the result of his mission to London, where opinion, he thought, was more favourable to France on his departure than on his arrival. He expected a favourable reception at St. Petersburg.

A telegram in a provincial journal, to the effect that Russia was preparing for war, and protesting against the possible dismemberment of France, needs to be mentioned only to be dismissed as equally unfounded and absurd.

**SHREWSBURY ELECTION.**—The nomination for the vacancy in the representation of Shrewsbury, created by the death of Mr. Clement, took place yesterday, the candidates being Mr. Cotes, Liberal, and Mr. Straight, Conservative. The show of hands was in favour of the former. The polling takes place to-day. Mr. Lloyd Jones, the Independent candidate, retired on Monday.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The attendance of millers here to-day was fair, and, although Monday's improvement was sustained, yet the transactions were not on an extensive scale. There was a large supply of both old and new English wheat on sale. The former came to hand in excellent condition, but the quality of the latter was somewhat doubtful. The demand for all descriptions was steady, at the rates previously current. Foreign wheat, the arrivals of which were also extensive, experienced a similar inquiry, at Monday's currency. Barley was steady in value and demand, on former terms. Malt was quiet, and prices tended downwards. The market was abundantly supplied with oats, the demand for which was moderately active, at previous currencies. Peas and peas were purchased cautiously, on former terms. The flour trade was quiet, and the advanced prices for American barrels were supported.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.
English & Scotch	1,048	100	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—
Foreign	20,810	2,120	—	—
			35,050	1,000 qrs.
				2,000 qrs.
				Mains, 12,000 qrs.

**MRS. BAYNES** and her Sisters, the Misses **BEARD**, have REMOVED from Denmark-hill to a larger house at **HAMPSTEAD**, where their PUPILS will REASSEMBLE early in SEPTEMBER. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to Mrs. Baynes, Mount View, Green-hill, Hampstead, N.W.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

## LEADER PAGE.

An extra charge, of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines, or under.

Published by **ARTHUR MIAL** (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard Street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their announcements.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

**AFTER THE 1st OF OCTOBER NEXT** THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY WILL BE REDUCED TO A HALFPENNY PER COPY, AND THE SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE) FOR A STAMPED COPY, SUPPLIED THROUGH THE POST-OFFICE, DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHING-OFFICE, OR BY ANY NEWSAGENT, WILL BE—

	£.	s.	d.
Yearly	1	3	10
Half-yearly	0	12	0
Quarterly	0	6	0

\* \* Where any difficulty is experienced in obtaining copies with regularity from the Newsagent, the Subscriber will find his cause of complaint removed by ordering a stamped copy direct from the Publishing-office.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

## SUMMARY.

**M. JULES FAVRE**, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now at King William's headquarters at Meaux. This desirable meeting of responsible negotiators was brought about by the agency of Earl Granville, who, unable himself to offer mediation rejected beforehand, has succeeded in bringing together M. Favre and Count Bismark. A telegram from Tours—now the seat of the Government of France as distinguished from that of Paris—dated yesterday afternoon, states that a favourable result from M. Favre's mission is expected, but that Germany will grant no armistice prior to the conclusion of the terms of peace. It cannot be doubted that the Prussian Minister feels the great importance of the crisis, and the serious responsibility which his master will incur should he decide to continue a desolating war solely for the acquisition of French territory. Nor is it probable that the Count would bring negotiations to an abrupt close, even if he found himself unable to accept the terms proposed by M. Favre. We cannot, therefore, build much hope upon the absence of news from Meaux, where the French Minister cannot have been staying more than twenty-four hours when the last news left. Count Bismark's great difficulty is the demand of his powerful South German allies for a safe frontier, which, they contend, can only be secured by the possession of the Vosges Mountains; and it is probable that the exchange of views on this subject is the chief occasion of delay.

Though, as the Tours telegram says, "hopes of a pacific arrangement are not abandoned," both sides are vigorously prosecuting their military operations. Paris is being gradually, though slowly, encircled by the German armies, and their task has been facilitated by their foes, who have, wisely it may be, destroyed bridges and torn up rails, till the capital of France is isolated except on the western side. The foreign Ministers have left for Tours, and the mails are no longer forwarded. It is evident that the siege of Paris will be no light task. Its defences are truly formidable; for many miles around the country is a desert, and the most effective portion of General Trochu's large but ill-organised army, is outside the walls, prepared to harass the enemy. If French accounts are to be trusted, they have been successful in several small engagements with the Prussians, and have considerably delayed the enemy's forces in taking up their appointed positions. This is of less consequence as time will be required to bring up the heavy siege guns of the Germans, and to close the communications of the beleaguered city on the western side. Some days probably will still elapse

before an attack is made on the detached forts outside the regular fortifications of Paris; and they will have to be slowly reduced before the city itself can be bombarded.

One of the secrets of Count Bismark's hesitation to treat for peace is to be found in the inability of the Germans to reduce the French fortresses in their rear. Metz is still invested. Marshal Bazaine with his 80,000 men is closely blockaded, and can, it is said, hold out for two months to come. Strasbourg has neither surrendered nor been stormed, though the besiegers have mined up to its bastions, and have made a practicable breach in the citadel. The assault would cost many hundreds of lives, and General Werder may well hesitate to incur so heavy a loss unless there should be an imperative need for the sacrifice. Till the places referred to have fallen, Alsace and Lorraine cannot be said to be occupied by the Germans. The fortresses of Bitsche and Toul, though actively bombarded, still hold out, while Thionville, Phalsbourg, Montmédy, Mézières, and Soissons, remain in French hands, and some of these seriously interfere with the Prussian communications.

The greater part of France has at present been saved from the ravages of war. But the tide is rolling onwards, and the towns of fruitful Normandy, Havre, and other seaports, are making such preparations as they can to meet the invader. There is talk of raising fresh armies, but no time remains to organise them. The Minister of War has not deemed it necessary to retire to Tours, and the Provisional Government have declined to send commissioners to the country to stir up the patriotism of the people. Rural France detests the war which, in some districts, has been the pretext for pillage and disorder. Moneyed and commercial men observe with great anxiety, the course of events at Lyons, the second city of the Empire, where the Red Republicans have usurped all authority, control the National Guard, and have established a real reign of terror which the central Government are powerless to abate.

It is now confessed that the naval operations of France have resulted in nothing more serious than the capture of a score or two of German merchantmen. Deprived of the support of troops, the North Sea ironclad squadron has effected nothing, and has been recalled. The blockade of the Elbe and Weser has been formally raised, though the French fleet remains for the present in the Baltic. But the latter is a paper blockade. The fact that France, with her formidable fleet, has been unable to enter a single German port, or land a single man on the enemy's shores, may perhaps—or at least should—reassure those alarmists at home who persist in thinking that England, notwithstanding her enormous naval force, ought always to be prepared with great land armaments to resist invasion.

The Pope, or rather his temporal power, has got a short respite. The Italian troops have easily overrun and taken possession of the States of the Church, the population welcoming them everywhere as deliverers. The Papal Zouaves, some 10,000 strong, have retired into Rome, which they refuse to surrender to General Cadorna, although Pius IX. himself disclaims all armed resistance. Baron Arnim, the Prussian Minister, who smiles upon the invasion by order, obtained two days' delay, but without any result. Victor Emmanuel is very anxious to prevent bloodshed in this enterprise, but the Zouaves are resolved on obstinate resistance. We should hardly have thought that a Pontiff who was so forward with his offer of mediation to King William should so coolly stand aloof, when that monarch's representative has been trying to prevent useless slaughter. Perhaps the Romans will cut the knot by rising in the rear of the fanatical Papal brigade, and admitting their Italian friends; or it may be that the Pope may have sufficient influence over his officious defenders to induce them to lay down their arms.

The British Association has had a highly successful meeting at Liverpool. Professor Huxley, the president of the year, made a judicious opening speech, which was confined to a single subject, the history of the controversy respecting the origin of life—whether life is always generated from a parent life actually or potentially similar in organisation; whether life can be produced from that which is not living, under special conditions; or whether, finally, forms of life of one kind can be generated from forms of life of a quite different kind. The Professor himself admits that, as far as facts go, the first theory alone is tenable. Professor Tyndall has also contributed a paper of a still more speculative kind, his subject being "The scientific use of the imagination," on which he founded some conclusions relative to the origin and nature of matter highly imaginative without being scientific.

According to accounts from China, the Tientsin massacre has occasioned great excitement throughout the Empire. No adequate satisfaction for that outrage has yet been given. On the contrary, we are told, great apprehension is everywhere felt by Europeans, the Chinese are collecting troops, and "a general rising against foreigners is expected." So strong is the popular feeling that the Governor of Nankin has been assassinated because of his partiality to foreigners. These ominous symptoms look like the prelude of another Chinese war.

## SPROUTING PEACE TENDENCIES.

THE sap stirs upwards. Just enough movement in the direction of peace has taken place to demonstrate what even on abstract grounds it would have been safe to conclude, that both France and Germany are anxious enough to put an end to the war. On both sides there is an attempt to veil that anxiety by tall talk. M. Jules Favre's first Circular, especially when read in the light of the second, and M. Bismark's studiously unstudied conversation with newspaper correspondents, tell the same story. They are both meant to conceal, and at the same time actually indicate, the strongest desire on the part of these statesmen to put an end, if possible—for it has in reality already commenced—to the siege of Paris. We do not mean to affirm that either party has put before the public the conditions upon which final negotiations must be based. Each has in view, in the statements he has made, the one in writing, the other in loose conversation, the effect likely to be produced by it on the mind of the other. We do not look upon these expressions, whether French or German, in the light of ultimate bases of reconciliation. They do not, in our opinion, define the last intentions of either of the belligerents. They merely embody popular clamours on this side and on that, and constitute, as it were, starting points from which approaches to actual conference will have to be made. We are by no means sanguine, it is true, that M. Jules Favre and M. Bismark, in the discussion which, by this time, has probably taken place between them, have discovered a common basis upon which terms of peace may probably be arranged. It is not improbable that this first attempt at a mutual understanding may prove a temporary failure. But we have a strong persuasion that, assisted by events almost immediately on the threshold, it will open the way to further concessions on both sides, and, we hope, through extraneous influences, it may ultimately dispose of the differences between the combatants, without the intervention of those horrors which are inseparable from the formal siege of a populous capital like Paris.

We regard the language of facts as more worthy of trust than the language of diplomacy. How stands the case? Paris is, to all intents and purposes, isolated. All her means of communication with the provinces, so far at least as the supply of food and ammunition are concerned, have been cut off. Say she has within her walls 300,000 or even 400,000 fighting men, and considerably upwards of a million non-combatants. Her Government—the only Government, by-the-by, which represents France—must be more than ordinarily sensitive to the pulsations of thought and feeling which from day to day will make themselves manifest within her. Frenchmen, and, for that matter, Frenchwomen too, may possess dauntless courage; but it is not so much courage as fortitude, and power of endurance, which will probably be demanded of the Parisians. No doubt, they who fight behind stone walls may dispense with many qualities essential to those who fight in the open plain; but it is the peculiarity of this case that the Germans need not, and probably will not, give to the besieged any opportunity of fighting upon a grand and decisive scale. Supposing Count Moltke should decline to expose the lives of his soldiers in direct siege operations. Supposing that he leaves the Parisians for three or four weeks (to use the coarse and cynical, but very expressive, language ascribed to Count Bismark) "to cook in their own juice." Suppose—which is by no means an extravagant supposition—his last strategic move is brought to bear, not upon the active passions, but upon the passive endurance of the inhabitants of Paris;—what is likely to be the moral effect upon them? Not, we venture to predict, any exaggeration of their present self-confidence; but a natural depression of their spirit, a disintegration of their enforced unity, and a demoralisation of their heroic temper. All this must be plain enough to General Trochu and to the members of the Provisional Government. The weakness of Paris lies in the immense preponderance of its civil population, and upon this weakness, and

not upon the martial element with which it is in contact, it will no doubt be the policy of King William's advisers to play.

On the other hand, the position of the German armies around Paris is one which cannot but awaken very serious anxieties in the minds of those who are responsible for having placed and for keeping them there. They will be exposed to the increasing inclemency of the season, and the usual consequences of such an exposure, more especially when there is not great external excitement, will be likely enough to be felt in the prevalence of disease. Communications from the base of their operations, extending over a distance of between 300 and 400 miles, can hardly be kept open through a country, the population of which is hostile, without incessant vigilance, and with every precaution may be liable to occasional and dangerous interruptions. The German cavalry may scour the country for supplies; but the probability is that the requisitions needed for 300,000 men encircling Paris, will rouse to desperation that part of the population of France which has hitherto escaped the ravages of war. On the whole, the Germans are almost as little to be envied the task they have imposed upon themselves, as the Parisians. They will have time to reflect upon the risks which they run in pushing their military advantages beyond limits which are reasonable in themselves, and which would be readily sanctioned by the Neutral Powers. We do not believe that their princes, their statesmen, or their most intelligent laymen are at present intent upon national aggrandisement. In some way or other they will hold France to bail for her peaceable behaviour in future; but that they will continue to regard the annexation of French territory as the *only possible* security that can be offered and accepted, we think there is more reason than one to question.

The truth is, the real battle between France and Germany has been fought out. Neither Power can gain much from a prolongation of hostilities. Both can risk much. Under such circumstances, a frank interchange of ideas between their foremost representative men, must be looked upon as hopeful, for it indicates a willingness on both sides to substitute the arbitration of reason for that of brute force. France goes to Germany with a frank confession that she has been in the wrong; Germany professes her readiness to listen to France in regard to the reparation of that wrong. Neither the one nor the other is yet in a position to state her *sine qua non* of agreement. The civilised world regards their movements towards reconciliation with intense interest, and lets it be unmistakably apparent that it has "supped full of horrors," and is ready to bestow its future sympathy upon the Power most intent on concluding peace.

#### M. FAVRE'S SECOND THOUGHTS.

THE second circular of the new Foreign Minister of France will be read with mournful interest. It reflects the views of a sobered if not a repentant people. There is candour in its admissions, force in its explanations, and a creditable absence of rhetorical exaggeration in its decision. While justly re-asserting that the war was the work of the Empire, M. Jules Favre no longer pretends that France is not responsible for the acts of its late rulers. Though, as he says, France was not "freely consulted," he cannot deny that Prussia has serious ground for indignation against his country. "We have been wrong," he says, "and are cruelly expiating our having tolerated a Government which led us to ruin. Now we admit the obligation to repair in a measure of justice the ill it has done." To English minds such a confession does not appear by any means extravagant. But M. Favre is speaking on behalf of a nation which has always made its international morality harmonise with its own conceit. Simple as is the truth contained in these two sentences, they will be gall and wormwood to a people whose public life has been impregnated with spurious sentiment and over-weening presumption. It really is a great advance for French statesmen and the nation they represent to be brought to acknowledge that other peoples can have grievances and aspirations which are entitled to serious consideration, apart from French susceptibilities and demands.

M. Favre does not claim for the Provisional Government higher authority than is their due, and in order to obtain the requisite validity, the meeting of the Constituent Assembly has been hastened. The Republic is not even mentioned in the circular, nor are any obstacles raised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the conclusion of an honourable peace. There is no iteration of familiar declarations relative to

the sacredness of French soil, or the inviolability of French fortresses. "France left to her free action asks the cessation of the war, though she prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonour." But what is dishonour? She has played high for a dismemberment of Prussia, and cannot in justice complain if Prussia having proved victorious, should demand compensation in kind. Whether the bases for successful negotiation can be found before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly will soon be known. But M. Favre deserves every credit for endeavouring to discover them, and for throwing himself, as it were, in the breach. He reflects the better qualities of his countrymen. The present Minister for Foreign Affairs declares that France disavows "all political conquest, all violent propaganda, and has no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself, to develop her moral and material forces, and to work fraternally with her neighbours for the progress of civilisation." This a noble programme, free from all illusions and pretensions. It is a thousand pities that M. Favre is unable at the present moment to speak with the authority of the nation at his back, and that several weeks must elapse—during which the entire aspect of affairs may be radically changed—before it will be possible to ascertain whether France really endorses these sentiments.

Whatever be the issue of the preliminary negotiations which have been opened, M. Favre and his colleagues have deserved well of their country. They took the reins of power at the downfall of the Empire, in the midst of the most serious complications, and with the almost certain prospect of political ruin to themselves. They have frankly admitted that France was in the wrong, and that France must suffer the penalty. They have courageously condemned those pernicious egotistical sentiments which have ever been the bane of their country. In a spirit of disinterested patriotism they are ready to accept a peace which must entail such sacrifices as will discredit in popular estimation the French statesmen who sign it. And in a time of intense national excitement they have shown the ability to preserve the form of Republican Government without playing into the hands of the enemies of order, or usurping prerogatives that belong to the nation.

#### THE SUPPLY OF ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS.

THE vexed question relative to the supply of arms and ammunition to France has once more arisen. There is no doubt that our hard-pressed neighbour lacks guns and ammunition far more than men to carry on the war. Under ordinary circumstances—that is to say, when there is no pressing need—abundant munitions of war might be obtained from Belgium. But the Government of that country have wisely prohibited a traffic which, however lucrative to individuals, would compromise its position as a neutral Power. They have not done the work by halves. King Leopold's Cabinet might have taken pains, as far as possible, to restrict this traffic—one of the most profitable branches of manufacture to Belgium in time of peace—to neutral nations. But the interests of trade have been sacrificed to the dictates of national patriotism. We do not hear that the royal proclamation has been violated, though to a great extent the iron-ware manufacture of Belgium has been paralysed. At all events, not a gun nor a cartridge can be sent across the frontier, or shipped at any out-port except by clandestine means.

The English Government have not thought it necessary throughout this war to pursue a similar course. The proclamation of neutrality did, indeed, warn British subjects that the supply of contraband of war to either belligerent was illegal. But beyond the issue of that general warning nothing has been done. There has been a continuous export from our ports of arms, ammunition, and other war materials to France, and no attempt has been made to prevent or restrict it. So far our neutrality has been a mere barren declaration. In practice the entire disadvantage has been sustained by Germany, which, shut out by the blockade from the high seas, has been unable to obtain either coal or munitions of war, while the enemy has been supplied *ad libitum* from our abundant stores. That the Government of Berlin should take umbrage at this one-sided neutrality is only natural. Frequent and urgent complaints have been made to our Government, and the correspondence now published between Count Bernstorff and Earl Granville exhausts all the arguments on either side.

We do not intend to enter at length upon the merits of the controversy as between these statesmen. Prussia cannot be said to come into court with clean hands, seeing that in the Crimean war she supplied Russia without stint

with warlike stores. In strict equity she has no claim to demand that England should, in the present instance, depart from the general practice of neutral nations, and pursue a course different from what has been her uniform practice. Still the result, whatever the technical merits of the case, has been highly inconvenient, if not injurious, to Great Britain as a nation. Count Bernstorff is able to say, and with truth, "that the neutrality of Great Britain, far from being impartial towards that party which has been pronounced to be in the right, is, on the contrary, such as it might possibly have been if that party had been wrong in the eyes of the British people and Government." In practice, England has been more or less an arsenal from which the aggressor in the war has been able to draw weapons of offence, while the defender has been by circumstances entirely cut off from this resource.

It cannot be denied that Lord Granville makes out a specious argumentative case for the course pursued by the British Government. His logic may be unanswerable, but it does not commend itself to our moral sense or our notions of fair neutrality. It is rather humiliating that Belgium should have found it easy to meet difficulties which our statesmen have deemed to be insuperable; and that by a rigid adherence to technical rules of international relationship, we have given serious affront to a great nation, and fostered the idea that England is always willing to subordinate her sympathies to the prospect of gain. Our regret at this untoward result is heightened by the fact that our Government might fairly have done something to meet German complaints. Lord Granville himself says: "There is no doubt that the Executive has, under the Customs Consolidation Act of 1853, the legal power to prohibit the export of contraband of war; but the highest authority can be adduced to show that such exportation is not forbidden by our municipal law, and it has not been the practice to prohibit it except when the interests of this country, as in the case of self-defence, are directly and immediately concerned in the prohibition." Such lame excuses as this will not pass muster in Germany, and we are not surprised to hear that great indignation has been excited by the publication of this correspondence, though our Foreign Minister expresses his eagerness that the whole question of the duties of neutrals should be considered and settled by a conference at the close of the present war.

During the past Session Parliament did unquestionably decline, though at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, to extend the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act to all species of contraband of war. So far the Government is justified in the course now pursued. Still, the result is that public interests are subordinated to private gain. It is now too late for Earl Granville to alter his policy. But Count Bernstorff unanswerably contends that the interference of our Government, to the extent of forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition to the belligerents, would not damage the regular and lawful trade of the English people at large. "They would," he says, "merely prevent some rapacious individuals from disregarding the verdict of the nation, and realising enormous profits, which never would have legitimately been made under ordinary circumstances. The rapid increase of the private fortunes of a few tradesmen by such ventures could not appreciably add to the national wealth of the country. But, on the other hand, the nation will be held morally responsible for the blood which is being shed through the agency of those individuals." This position is fairly put. It is monstrous that these traders should openly put in peril the best interest of their country in order to put money in their pockets, and lay their country under the imputation of maintaining a fraudulent neutrality. There must be something wrong in our international polity as well as a great lack of patriotism among our commercial classes, when such scandals can be tolerated, when our policy seems to be regulated by money-grubbers, and when those who for greed betray the honour of their country are allowed to go unrebuked.

OLD MORTALITY.—Dr. C. T. Ramage has recently contributed to *Notes and Queries* some highly curious particulars regarding Robert Paterson, who, under the *soubriquet* of "Old Mortality," has been rendered famous by the genius of Sir Walter Scott. Miss Paterson, the American lady who was the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte, was, it seems, the old man's granddaughter, and, according to Dr. Ramage, he was also connected by marriage with Napoleon's conqueror. "Old Mortality" lies in the churchyard of Carlawerock, about six miles from Dumfries, at no great distance from the family grave of the Kirkpatrick of Conbeath, the maternal ancestors of the Empress Eugénie.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## THE ITALIAN MARCH ON ROME.

The Italian troops are gradually occupying the entire of the Roman States. They occupied Viterbo without striking a blow, Velletri, Frosinone, &c.

Many gendarmes and Custom-house guards, and some dragoons, have spontaneously joined the Italian troops. National demonstrations have taken place in several communes, and the troops were everywhere received with acclamation.

The vanguard of General Cadorna was fired upon by Zouaves confined in the Castle of Civita Castellana. A few shots were fired in reply, which wounded a few Italian soldiers, but the Papal troops soon surrendered.

There was some more bloodshed on Wednesday. A squadron of lancers of the Fourth Corps d'Armée, sent to reconnoitre, came unexpectedly upon the advanced guards of the Pontifical troops, about three kilometres from Rome. They were received with a volley. The squadron at once charged the Zouaves, forcing them to retire on their supports. In the skirmish three Zouaves were killed and three wounded; and on the Italian side one man was killed and three wounded.

On Friday the Italian troops were received with enthusiasm at Civita Vecchia. Tricolor flags were hoisted, and shouts were raised of "Long live the King of Italy." This result, obtained without a drop of blood being shed, is due to the energy of General Bixio during the negotiations with the Papal authorities.

On Thursday General Cadorna, who was with the mass of the Italian troops before Rome, sent an officer with a flag of truce to General Kanzler, demanding permission to enter the city with his troops. General Kanzler returned a negative answer.

On Saturday, according to the *Official Gazette* of Florence, Baron Arnim, the North German Minister at Rome, went to the head-quarters of the Italian troops, to tender his good offices, and at the same time to learn General Cadorna's intentions. He informed the latter that the military element was master of the situation at Rome, and that consequently resistance was inevitable. General Cadorna, in reply, assured Baron Arnim that he had no other intentions than those already manifested on the part of the King's Government. As to himself, he had shown the greatest forbearance and all possible regard for the adversaries opposed to him; but he would not withhold from Baron Arnim that, in presence of the unsatisfactory reply given to the Italian *parlementaire*, he was unable to delay longer putting an end to the overbearing behaviour of the foreign troops who domineered over the city of Rome and the will of the Pope himself. Baron Arnim asked for a respite of twenty-four hours, in order to make fresh representations to the Pope. The General complied with this request, and promised not to undertake any decisive operations during the time granted.

Relative to the composition of the Papal force (about 10,000), the correspondent of the *Telegraph* with General Cadorna says:—

On making close inquiries of this foreign force I found out that the Zouaves of His Holiness may be divided into three distinct classes. There are some gentlemen and noblemen, the majority of them Belgian or French legitimists who have enlisted out of a caste prejudice, or from religious conviction. There is a second class which I would call the class of religious fanatics; and to the third class belong the majority of these troops—scamps who have no faith, no country, no principles. "I fight for the sake of my pay," said one of these to me. "Were you to proclaim a Republic to-morrow, I would serve you at once." And the last category forms the real bulk of this foreign force.

A despatch from Florence of the 18th says:—"The Papal troops have resolved on fighting, notwithstanding all remonstrances. They cannot make a long resistance."

"It is settled that Mazzini's trial is to take place."

## AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Reichsrath was opened on Saturday by the Emperor. The Emperor said that while a sanguinary contest was spreading devastation over vast territories in Europe, the Austro-Hungarian empire enjoyed the blessings of peace, and this peaceful character of their foreign relations would serve above all to place the constitutional institutions of the State upon a firm foundation. His Majesty, after expressing regret at the absence of the Bohemian representatives, enumerated the several matters to be dealt with by the Reichsrath, among which were the settlement of the relations between the Catholic Church and the State, which had become necessary through the abrogation of the Concordat hitherto existing with the Papal See.

## UNITED STATES.

At the Congressional elections the Republicans have carried Colorado with about the usual majority, electing Mr. Chaffee as Congressional delegate.

The reports from America indicate that the imprisonment of General O'Neil and the other Fenian prisoners is not a very harsh one. They are under scarcely any restraint, eat with the keepers, smoke, drink, and do everything they please short of walking out of gaol.

A letter from America says:—"No one has yet been selected for the English Mission, and no one seems anxious to take it. Nearly every public man of prominence in the dominant party has been suggested, but all are shy of it. Indeed, the throne of

Spain and the American Mission in London are a good deal alike. In both the glory is accompanied by too much risk. Although the London Mission is the chief post of honour in the President's gift, yet the acceptance of it, cumbered by the Alabama controversy, is so near political suicide that scarcely a public man who values his reputation will run the risk. The President will have great difficulty in finding a suitable Envoy. The principle of minority representation and cumulative voting is gaining ground in this country. It has been adopted in Illinois, and this week an important Convention met in Pennsylvania which has strongly advocated it. The Convention was composed of an influential branch of the Republicans of the State, those of the 'minority' counties—that is, the counties wherein the Republicans are a minority. Their own party has neglected them in the distribution of patronage, and the dissatisfaction thus arising has produced a formidable movement in favour of minority representation. Its leading advocate in Pennsylvania is Charles R. Buckalew, formerly United States Senator, a Democrat, who by invitation addressed the Convention, which was held at Reading, in explanation of the plan."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A law has been passed abolishing capital punishment in Holland.

Mdlle. Nilsson has arrived in America quite well, after a rough passage.

The Duke of Edinburgh will sail, on his return to England, in January next, after visiting the Fiji Islands, the Falkland Islands, and Monte Video.

According to Russian official intelligence the Afghans have failed to conclude an anti-Russian alliance with Bokhara.

Subscriptions are being raised in Australia for a testimonial to Dr. Halford, for his discovery of ammonia as a cure for snake-bites.

A new silver region has been discovered in Colorado, fifteen miles north-west of Central City. It is supposed to be the richest region yet discovered on the American continent.

The twenty-fifth volume of the "Roll of Honour," containing the names of 25,966 deceased soldiers of the Union Army, with their respective places of burial, is now going through the press at the United States Government printing-office.

The American cotton crop of the year 1869, it is now ascertained, amounted to 8,800,000 bales, which was the largest yield since 1860, the year before the outbreak of the Civil War. It is calculated that the return this year will not fall short of four million bales.

The report that Mazzini had declared to the commander of the fortress of Gaeta that he will renounce his Republican sentiments directly Rome becomes the capital of the Italian Kingdom is contradicted.

General Garibaldi has addressed a letter to his friends, dated Capri, Sept. 7, in which he says:—

We must help the French Republic by all possible means. I am an invalid, but I have offered myself to the Provisional Government of Paris, and I hope it will not be impossible for me to perform some work. Yes, my fellow-citizens, we should regard assistance to our brothers of France as a sacred duty. Our mission will not certainly consist in combating our German brethren, who, being as the arm of Providence, have overthrown in the dust the germ of the tyranny which weighed upon the world, but we should sustain the only system which can assure peace and prosperity among nations.

The first civil marriage at Vienna took place a few days since. It was celebrated by the Mayor of Vienna at the Town-hall, and created no little sensation.

NICE AND SAVOY.—Contrary to the despatches of some newspapers, perfect tranquillity prevails at Nice and Mentone, and throughout the whole department. Visitors are beginning to arrive, and the season is commencing favourably.

THE POPE AND THE SURRENDER OF THE EMPEROR.—The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 9th, says:—"It is impossible to give you an idea of the impression produced in Rome by the events of the last week, particularly by the surrender of Sedan and the captivity of the Emperor. This news seemed to paralyse the Pope, and he sat perfectly motionless for an instant, when he raised his hands and eyes to heaven in prayer. For the rest of the day he did not utter a word. Cardinal Antonelli, on the contrary, made no secret of his regret for the fall of Napoleon, and ordered a prelate who exulted at the Prussian victories out of his apartments. The Pope received very quietly the telegram announcing the proclamation of a Republic in Paris."

NIAGARA SURPASSED.—The West India mail brings intelligence of the discovery of remarkable waterfalls in British Guiana. From the report of Messrs. Sawkins and Brown, the Colonial Government Geologists, by whom the discovery was made, it appears that a stream of water, occasionally when flooded twenty-eight feet deep, and nearly 100 yards broad, falls over a precipice in two leaps, the first of 770 feet, and the second over fifty feet in height, the whole altitude being nearly five times that of Niagara. These falls are situated on the upper part of the Potaro river, not more than 100 miles from the capital of Demerara, and within three days' journey of the penal settlement of the colony. Although so near to European settlements, they have hitherto remained comparatively unknown, and rarely visited even by the Indians. The Government of the colony propose to open up the country, and give increased facilities to visitors.

THE FENIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has been in secret session at Cincinnati, James W. Fitzgerald,

of Cincinnati, being president. It resolved itself into the national governing body of the American Fenians, but no sooner had it begun operations than another split perplexed the American brotherhood. At St. Louis a number of Fenians who do not intend to be controlled by the Cincinnati party formed what they call the "Irish National Brotherhood," which has a governing council of seven, who supersede the old plan of head centres, &c. This organisation professes to have no salaried officials and no stealings, and if that be the case it will not be very successful. The American Government is said to be in correspondence with the British Government with reference to the release of William G. Halpin, the Fenian prisoner, who for the last three years has been confined in Chatham prison. The entire delegation in Congress from Ohio, Halpin's State, have petitioned the President to intercede for Halpin's pardon and release.—*Letter from Philadelphia.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON MONT BLANC.—The *Journal de Genève* gives an account of a terrible accident on Mont Blanc, by which it is feared eleven lives have been lost. Three travellers, an Irishman and two Americans, with three guides and five porters, left Chamounix on Monday morning, to arrive that day and sleep at the Grands-Mulets. The weather was fine, but the next morning there was so violent a storm that the inhabitants of Chamounix naturally supposed that the travellers would have given up the idea of an ascent of Mont Blanc, and would not have quitted the Grands-Mulets. There was, therefore, no disquiet respecting them in the valley. News came, it is true, in the evening, that from the Croix de Flegère and from Brévent they had been seen starting for Mont Blanc in spite of the tempest, and that they had arrived upon the Dromedary's Hump, an hour's march distant from the summit; that they had been seen suddenly to collect together, and to hold fast one to another, and then to disappear in the snow wreaths raised by the wind. In spite of this, however, people persisted in believing that they must have sheltered themselves against the wind in some nook or crevice of the ice. The next day passed, however, and no one descended; and on the following morning thirty-two young men of the valley went off in search of the missing persons, but they were compelled by the state of the weather to retrace their steps. On the following day a new attempt was made by twelve young men; but again the rain and the wind would not permit them to scale the mountain. At the hour of writing there remained no hope that the unfortunate people had escaped death. It is thought probable that at the moment when they were seen for the last time grouped together on the top of the Bosses du Dromedaire, they were making a supreme effort to withstand the tempest, that their effort was of no avail, and that they were precipitated together upon the Glacier du Miage, which spreads out on the side of the Allée Blanche.

## THE MASSACRE AT TIENSIN.

An influential meeting of City merchants connected with the China trades was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, to take into consideration the terrible massacres and outrages that have been perpetrated at Tientsin, and what steps were necessary to protect the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in the Chinese Empire. It was eventually decided to seek an interview with the Government, and in accordance with this decision a deputation waited upon Lord Granville at the Foreign Office in the afternoon. After detailing to his lordship the horrible outrages committed by the Chinese rabble, they respectfully inquired what precautions had been taken to prevent a repetition of them, and protect the lives of British subjects in China. Lord Granville, having expressed his horror at the scenes which had attended the massacre, said that he had sent out instructions to China to support the representations which had been made upon the subject by the French Government to the Chinese authorities. In regard to what had been urged by the deputation, he must request them to embody their views in a letter which he would take into his immediate consideration.

The following is Lord Granville's written reply to the chairman of the meeting referred to above:—

Foreign Office, Sept. 16.  
Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of yesterday's date on the subject of the recent massacre at Tientsin, which was signed by you on behalf of the members of the deputation who had an interview with his lordship on the previous day; and I am to acquaint you that it appears from a despatch, dated the 9th of July, from Vice-Admiral Sir H. Kellest to the Lords of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's naval forces in China had been stationed as follows:—At Hongkong,—the Princess Charlotte, the Banterer, the Starling, and the Bouncer. At Amoy,—the Hornet and the Cockchafer. At Foochow,—the Severn. At Shanghai,—the Barrosa, the Zebra, the Dove, and the Firm. At Tientsin,—the Dwarf, the Avon, the Opossum, and the Grasshopper. The Admiral, in the Salamis, was to proceed the same day to Chefoo.

Commodore Price has since reported, in a despatch dated July 21, that the Banterer had been sent to Foochow. There are also in the Japanese waters Her Majesty's ships Ocean, Rinaldo, Sylvia, Elk, Midge, and the Adventure troopship.

I am further to acquaint you that, on the 30th ult., Mr. Wade was instructed to co-operate with the French Legation, in order to obtain the punishment of the parties who were concerned in the late outrage, and Her Majesty's Government trust that the communications about to be made to the authorities in China will have

the effect not only of procuring the punishment of the offenders, but also of deterring the Chinese from acts calculated to excite grave apprehensions on the part of British subjects in and connected with China.

I am to remark further that the standing instructions of Her Majesty's Consuls and naval officers in China as to the employment of Her Majesty's ships of war are, in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British subjects if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them either on the part of the local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,  
ARTHUR OTWAY.

Alexander Matheson, Esq., M.P.

The China papers state that the English community there were anxiously waiting for the expected instructions from France to the French representative in China respecting the measures to be taken to exact reparation for the late massacres in Tientsin. One of the Sisters of Mercy murdered is stated to have been a British subject. Her Majesty's ship Ocean and the Italian frigate *Principessa Clothilde* were at Chefoo, and there was a strong naval force in the Peiho. Both the English and French Admirals were at Chefoo awaiting instructions. The *China Mail* says:—"It is uncertain what amount of negotiation has been attempted, but the Chinese are evidently in hopes that a compromise may be arrived at by a money payment and punishment of some of the actual instigators of the tragedy." The Japan papers state that the news of the tragedy had excited much indignation among all the Europeans in that country, and that the Japanese were watching with deep interest for the course which the foreign Powers will adopt towards China.

Intelligence from Nankin (via St. Petersburg), dated the 22nd August, announces that the Governor of that city has been assassinated. The cause of this crime was the fact of the unfortunate Governor being favourable to foreigners. Several Governors of provinces have since been changed.

A city firm have received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated the 30th of August:—"Viceroy Tanking assassinated; troubles expected."

A telegram received by British Indian Cable dated Hong Kong, Sept. 1, is to this effect:—"The anti-foreign feeling increases in intensity throughout China, and a general rising against foreigners is expected. Great apprehension is everywhere felt. Native troops are being collected. Mr. Wade still remains at Peking. The French Minister had declared that he would haul down his flag if the heads of the mandarins concerned in the massacre of Tientsin were not given up before the 31st August."

#### MR. DISRAELI AND MR. LOWE ON THE WAR.

Mr. Disraeli was present on Thursday at the annual dinner of the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association, and, in responding to the toast of his health, spoke chiefly on agricultural topics. He could not, however, he said, sit down without making some reference to those topics which so much occupied the attention of the people of this country and of Europe at the present moment:—

We have (Mr. Disraeli continued) all witnessed the great and strange events of late, and it is more than possible, it is probable, that we shall all of us witness, and perhaps soon, greater and stranger events. There seems a likelihood that there will be in Europe a very trying time. I think it may be some consolation to us that the last forty years of this country have not been wasted. Though there may be differences of opinion upon a variety of questions which have been discussed, and which have led to legislation, I think that all impartial persons must admit that on the whole the progress of this country during the last forty years has been decided and considerable. It is impossible to deny that our finance and our commerce are flourishing, and although we have heard from those whom we greatly esteem, that our means of national defence are by no means perfect, still the public mind of the country has for a long time been drawn to the subject, and I must say that I think the elements exist in this country of securing ample and complete means of national defence.

The right hon. gentleman also said that he thought it was a matter of great congratulation at this moment, when the greatest possible changes were occurring, or were threatened, in every part of Europe, that three years ago, with, if not the entire yet with the very general concurrence of opinion among sensible men of all parties, and without any disruption of political parties, we settled the question of the distribution of political power in this country on principles which he (Mr. Disraeli) believed were firm, and which at this moment allow every man to feel secure and confident in the political establishments of his country. He had always felt that if England was true to herself there was no fear. He believed that there was no fear. He believed that England now is true to herself, and therefore great, vast, and startling as are the changes that even hourly occur, we, as Englishmen, need not be appalled.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was on Friday presented with the freedom of the borough of Elgin. In returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, Mr. Lowe apologised for his presence in that part of the country; for, he said, one can hardly take up a newspaper without being informed that no Minister has a right at this period of anxiety, and in the present state of public affairs, to be absent from London. The general view seems to be that we ought to sit all day round a table covered with green cloth, with wax lights burning, perpetually receiving and sending forth telegrams, and deliberating upon every letter and every leading

article in every newspaper. It was, however, the right hon. gentleman said, absolutely necessary that Ministers should have a little change and relaxation, if they were to be preserved to the country in any shape whatever. Important Government business was so thrown back in the early part of the session by the claims of private members, that towards the end of it they had to work day and night, and morning and evening. Everything was taken out of sleep, and that being the hottest and gayest time of the year, they had to live out two or three lives at the same time. Whether it might not be possible to give the Government a little more time to do the work of the session is a problem which he (Mr. Lowe) could not pretend to solve now. If all the work had to be crowded into two months, of course it could not be as well done as if it were spread more equally over the session, besides the effect it had in killing off a Minister or two every year. Mr. Lowe then spoke at some length on the benefits which might be expected to result from adopting the system of open competition in the Civil Service, deplored the terrible loss of the Captain, and defended the absolute neutrality which the Government had observed in regard to the war on the Continent. On this subject he said:—

We exhausted all the resources of diplomacy by endeavouring to prevent a collision between France and Prussia, have exhausted them in vain. But when you come to speak of mediation after the sword has been drawn, you get at a totally different set of considerations. Were we to go to Prussia and advise her to be content with less terms than she demands, we actually should be taking the part of France against Prussia, and would be no longer a neutral, but would be throwing in our own moral weight in the scale of France against Prussia. If, on the other hand, we were to go to France and advise her to take terms which she did not consider consistent with her dignity, we should be playing the game of Prussia, and taking part against France. That is exactly what, in my judgment, we ought to avoid. There is another reason why, in my judgment, we ought at the present time to abstain from interference and from mediation, and that is this—it is impossible to do so without leaving a lasting wound behind. For instance, supposing we were to recommend Prussia to do something less than she believes necessary for her to do, it would always rankle in the mind of Prussia that she felt herself compelled to listen to our advice; it would always rankle in the mind of Prussian statesmen that we had spoiled her game in the moment of success; and it would be a standing grievance against us for ever. If, on the other hand, we were to advise France to take terms from Prussia, supposing she demands a cession of territory, would it be wise in our statesmen to associate England with what they regard as miserable and humiliating to submit to?

The war might not be an unmixed evil:—

What we have been witnessing is the destruction of a most gallant standing army by what is not a standing army, but an armed nation, and that not altogether by the superior qualities of the men, but by the enormous preponderance of numbers, which the fact of their being an armed nation has given them. I think I hear in that the knell of standing armies. If that be so, see the blessed results which will follow from it. One is freedom. A nation which is armed, and on whose answer to the call depends the safety of the country, must necessarily be a nation of free men. Then there is another good effect; and that is that such organisation is mainly useful for defensive wars. These things seem to promise more enlarged freedom in the future than exists at present. They seem to hold out fair promise, if not for universal peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as this we are now witnessing. If kings must rest upon their people, if they must depend upon them and not upon hired soldiers, they must govern according to the will of their people. If that be so, these things may compensate for a great deal of the bloodshed and horror we have seen.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT LIVERPOOL.

The British Association for the Promotion of Science commenced its fortieth annual meeting on Wednesday at Liverpool under favourable circumstances. The business arrangements had the appearance of careful and complete organisation; distinguished representatives of the different branches of science were prompt in their attendance, and the public interest in the proceedings, especially in the inaugural address of the well-known physiologist, to whom Professor Stokes vacates the chair, was evidently great.

Professor Huxley, after some preliminary remarks, said:—I shall not presume to attempt a panoramic survey of the world of science, nor even to give a sketch of what is doing in the one great province of biology, with some portions of which my ordinary occupations render me familiar. But I shall endeavour to put before you the history of the rise and progress of a single biological doctrine; and I shall try to give some notion of the fruits—both intellectual and practical—which we owe, directly or indirectly, to the working out, by seven generations of patient and laborious investigators, of the thought which arose, more than two centuries ago, in the mind of a sagacious and observant Italian naturalist. It is a matter of every-day experience that it is difficult to prevent many articles of food from becoming covered with mould; that fruit, sound enough to all appearance, often contains grubs at the core; that meat, left to itself in the air, is apt to putrify and swarm with maggots. The philosophers of antiquity, interrogated as to the cause of these phenomena, were provided with a ready and plausible answer. The axiom of ancient science, "that the corruption of one thing is the birth of another," had its popular embodiment in the notion that a seed dies before the young plant springs from it; a belief so widespread and so fixed

that Saint Paul appeals to it in one of the most splendid outbursts of his fervid eloquence: "Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die." The proposition that life may, and does, proceed from that which has no life, then, was held alike by the philosophers, the poets, and the people of the most enlightened nations, eighteen hundred years ago; and it remained the accepted doctrine of learned and unlearned Europe, through the Middle Ages, down even to the seventeenth century. It is commonly counted among the many merits of our great countryman, Harvey, that he was the first to declare the opposition of fact to venerable authority in this as in other matters; but I can discover no justification for this wide-spread notion. Redi, who did not trouble himself much with speculative considerations, attacked particular cases of what was supposed to be "spontaneous generation" experimentally. Here are dead animals, or pieces of meat, said he; I expose them to the air in hot weather, and in a few days they swarm with maggots. You tell me that these are generated in the dead flesh; but if I put similar bodies, while quite fresh, into a jar, and tie some fine gauze over the top of the jar, not a maggot makes its appearance, while the dead substances, nevertheless, putrify just in the same way as before. It is obvious, therefore, that the maggots are not generated by the corruption of the meat; and that the cause of their formation must be a something which is kept away by gauze. Redi came to the presumption that, in all such cases of the seeming production of life from dead matter, the real explanation was the introduction of living germs from without. To save circumlocution, I shall call this the hypothesis of Biogenesis; and I shall term the contrary doctrine—that living matter may be produced by not living matter—the hypothesis of Abiogenesis. In the seventeenth century, as I have said, the latter was the dominant view, sanctioned alike by antiquity and by authority; and it is interesting to observe that Redi did not escape the customary tax upon a discoverer of having to defend himself against the charge of impugning the authority of the Scriptures, for his adversaries declared that the generation of bees from the carcass of a dead lion is affirmed in the Book of Judges in the matter of Samson's riddle. Redi thought there were two modes of Biogenesis, the one in which like gives rise to like, Homogenesis; and another called Heterogenesis, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term Heterogenesis, however, has unfortunately been used in a different sense, and M. Milne Edwards has therefore substituted for it Xenogenesis, which means the generation of something foreign. The progress of the hypothesis of Biogenesis was triumphant and unchecked for nearly a century, and was only discredited by the application of the microscope to anatomy. But the skill of the microscope-makers of the eighteenth century soon reached its limit. A microscope magnifying 400 diameters was a *chef d'œuvre* of the opticians of that day; and, at the same time, by no means trustworthy. But a magnifying power of 400 diameters, even when definition reaches the exquisite perfection of our modern achromatic lenses, hardly suffices for the mere discernment of the smallest forms of life. A filtered infusion of hay, allowed to stand for two days, will swarm with living things, among which, any which reaches the diameter of a human red-blood-corpuscle, or about 1/3200th of an inch, is a giant. Led by various theoretical considerations, Buffon and Needham doubted the applicability of Redi's hypothesis to the infusorial animalcules, and the results of their experiments fitted in admirably with the great French naturalist's hypothesis of "organic molecules," according to which life is the indefeasible property of certain indestructible molecules of matter, which exists in all living things, and have inherent activities by which they are distinguished from not living matter. On the other hand, the experiments and arguments of Spallanzani furnish a complete and a crushing reply to those of Needham. Modern chemistry, in the birth of the latter half of the 18th century, grew apace, and soon found herself face to face with the great problems which biology had vainly tried to attack. The presence of free oxygen appeared to be one of the conditions of the existence of life, and of those singular changes in organic matters which are known as fermentation and putrefaction. The question of the generation of infusory animalcules assented to by Needham thus passed into a new phase. Cagniard de la Tour found that common yeast is composed of a vast accumulation of minute plants, and the idea was started that these organisms were the causes of fermentation and putrefaction. The chemists, with Berzelius and Liebig at their head, at first laughed this idea to scorn; but, in 1843, a man then very young, who has since performed the unexampled feat of attaining to high eminence alike in mathematics, physics, and physiology—I speak of the illustrious Helmholtz—proved the cause of fermentation was not a gas or a diffusible fluid, and the researches of Schroeder and Dusch cleared up this point by experiments, which are simply refinements upon those of Redi. It has been a common objection, if the doctrine of Biogeny is true, the air must be thick with germs, which would be absurd; but Professor Tyndall has demonstrated that ordinary air is no better than a sort of strabot of excessively minute solid particles; that these particles are almost wholly destructible by heat; and that they are strained off, and the air rendered optically pure, by being passed through cotton wool. But it remains yet in the order of logic, though not of history, to show that among these solid destructible particles there really do exist germs capable of giving rise to the development of living forms in suitable menstria. This piece of work was done by M. Pasteur in those beautiful researches which will ever render his name

famous. He strained air through cotton wool, and found, as Schroeder and Dusch had done, that it contained nothing competent to give rise to the development of life in fluids highly fitted for that purpose. The effect of the long chain of evidence afforded by some experiments of Pasteur may be stated as follows:—It is demonstrable that a fluid eminently fit for the development of the lowest forms of life, but which contains neither germs nor any protein compound, gives rise to living things in great abundance, if it is exposed to ordinary air; while no such development takes place, if the air with which it is in contact is mechanically freed from the solid particles which ordinarily float in it, and which may be made visible by appropriate means. It is demonstrable that the great majority of these particles are destructible by heat, and that some of them are germs, or living particles, capable of giving rise to the same forms of life as those which appear when the fluid is exposed to unpurified air. It is demonstrable that inoculation of the experimental fluid with a drop of liquid known to contain living particles gives rise to the same phenomena as exposure to unpurified air. And it is further certain that these living particles are so minute that the assumption of their suspension in ordinary air presents not the slightest difficulty. On the contrary, considering their lightness and the wide diffusion of the organisms which produce them, it is impossible to conceive that they should not be suspended in the atmosphere in myriads. Thus the evidence, direct and indirect, in favour of Biogenesis for all known forms of life must, I think, be admitted to be of great weight. On the other side, the sole assertions worthy of attention are, that hermetically sealed fluids, which have been exposed to great and long-continued heat, have sometimes exhibited living forms of low organisation when they have been opened. The first reply that suggests itself is the probability that there must be some error about these experiments, because they are performed on an enormous scale every day, with quite contrary results. Belief, in the scientific sense of the word, is a serious matter, and needs strong foundations. To say, therefore, in the admitted absence of evidence, that I have any belief as to the mode in which the existing forms of life have originated, would be using words in a wrong sense. But expectation is permissible where belief is not; and if it were given me to look beyond the abyss of geologically recorded time to the still more remote period when the earth was passing through physical and chemical conditions which it can no more see again than a man can recall his infancy, I should expect to be a witness of the evolution of living protoplasm from forms of great simplicity, endowed, like existing fungi, with not living matter, I should expect to see it appear under the power of determining the formation of new protoplasm from such matters as ammonium, carbonates, oxalates and tartrates, alkaline, and earthy phosphates, and water, without the aid of light. That is the expectation to which analogical reasoning leads me; but I beg you once more to recollect that I have no right to call my opinion anything but an act of philosophical faith. So much for the history of the progress of Redi's great doctrine of Biogenesis, which appears to me, with the limitations I have expressed, to be victorious along the whole line at the present day. The Professor next dealt with the theory of Xenogenesis, illustrating it by the process of vaccination. Having referred to the whole known phenomena, he observed that the observations of M. Chauveau and Dr. Sanderson have proved that the active element in the vaccine lymph is non-diffusible, and consists of minute particles not exceeding 1-20,000th of an inch in diameter, which are made visible in the lymph by the microscope. Similar experiments have proved that two of the most destructive of epizootic diseases, sheep-pox and glanders, are also dependent for their existence and their propagation upon extremely small living solid particles, to which the title of *microzymes* is applied. In both cases it is the solid living particles which are efficient; the liquid in which they float, and at the expense of which they live, being altogether passive. Now arises the question, Are these microzymes the results of *Homogenesis* or of *Xenogenesis*? Are they parasites in the zoological sense, or are they merely what Virchow has called "heterologous growths"? A parasite may be stamped out by destroying its germs, but a pathological product can only be annihilated by removing the conditions which give rise to it. It is at present a well-established fact that certain diseases, both of plants and of animals, which have all the characters of contagious and infectious epidemics, are caused by minute organisms. The smut of wheat is a well-known instance of such a disease, and it cannot be doubted that the grape-disease and the potato-disease fall under the same category. Animals are wonderfully liable to the ravages of contagious and infectious diseases caused by microscopic fungi. It has been ascertained that when a spore falls upon the body of a fly it begins to germinate, and sends out a process which bores its way through the fly's skin; this, having reached the interior cavities of its body, gives off the minute floating corpuscles which are the earliest stage of the Empusa. The disease is "contagious," because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious," because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain ailes. The silkworm has long been known to be subject to a very fatal contagious and infectious disease called the muscardine. This disease is entirely due to the development of a fungus in the body of the caterpillar. But of late years a more serious

epizootic has appeared among the silkworms; and I may mention a few facts which will give you some conception of the gravity of the injury which it has inflicted on France alone. The production of silk has been for centuries an important branch of industry in Southern France, and in the year 1853 it represented a money value of nearly five millions sterling. What may be the sum which would represent the money value of all the industries connected with the working up of the raw silk thus produced is more than I can pretend to estimate. The new disease of the silkworm is, in every respect, comparable to the cholera among mankind. But it differs from the cholera, and, so far, is a more formidable disease, in being hereditary, and in being, under some circumstances, contagious as well as infectious. There can be no reason, then, for doubting that among insects contagious and infectious diseases of great malignity are caused by minute organisms which are produced from pre-existing germs, or by Homogenesis; and there is no reason that I know of for believing that what happens in insects may not take place in the highest animals. Indeed, there is already strong evidence that some diseases of an extremely malignant and fatal character to which man is subject are as much the work of minute organisms as is the *pébrine*, or last silkworm disease. It seems to me impossible to disbelieve that the lamentable mortality which so frequently dogs the footsteps of the most skilful operator, and those deadly consequences of wounds and injuries which seem to haunt the very walls of great hospitals, and are, even now, destroying more men than die of bullet or bayonet, are due to the importation of minute organisms into wounds and their increase and multiplication, and that the surgeon who saves most lives will be he who best works out the practical consequences of the hypothesis of Redi.

At the close of the address the Earl of Derby proposed a vote of thanks to the new President. This was seconded by the Mayor, and carried with great enthusiasm.

Among the papers read on Friday was one by Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., on the value of barometric predictions of weather. The conclusions as to the value of such predictions are not pleasing to those who are in the habit of consulting "the barometer in the hall" to learn something of coming storms or calms; Mr. Galton says that "the fame of the barometer is due to its success in predicting a type of storm very rarely met with in the British Isles, but frequently in hurricane latitudes, where the fall of the mercury far outstrips the increasing severity of the weather. In ordinary gales, and much more in ordinary weather, the author considered the barometer to be absolutely useless as a guide when it is consulted without a knowledge of what is occurring at adjacent stations; in short, without such information as is supplied by the daily weather report.

#### PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON THE SCIENTIFIC USE OF THE IMAGINATION.

On Thursday night Dr. Tyndall delivered his lecture on "The Scientific Use of the Imagination," to a brilliant audience in the Philharmonic Hall. He did not illustrate his remarks by experiments, though the matter of the lecture furnished him with opportunities for so doing. He pointed out how the use of the imagination has aided philosophers in obtaining practical experimental results, and more especially spoke of the probability of common matter being built up of vibrating solid atoms. He said:—

Many chemists of the present day refuse to speak of atoms and molecules as real things. Their caution leads them to stop short of the clear, sharp, mechanically intelligible atomic theory enunciated by Dalton, or any form of that theory, and to make the doctrine of multiple proportions their intellectual bourne. I respect the caution, though I think it is here misplaced. The chemists who recoil from these notions of atoms and molecules accept without hesitation the undulatory theory of light. Like you and me, they one and all believe in an ether and its light-producing waves. Let us consider what this belief involves. Bring your imagination once more into play, and figure a series of sound-waves passing through air. Follow them up to their origin, and what do you there find? A definite, tangible, vibrating body. It may be the vocal chords of a human being, it may be an organ-pipe, or it may be a stretched string. Follow in the same manner a train of ether waves to their source; remembering at the same time that your ether is matter, dense, elastic, and capable of motions, subject to and determined by mechanical laws. What then do you expect to find as the source of a series of ether waves? Ask your imagination if it will accept a vibrating multiple proportion—a numerical ratio in a state of oscillation. I do not think it will. You cannot crown the edifice by this abstraction. The scientific imagination, which is here authoritative, demands as the origin and cause of a series of ether waves a particle of vibrating matter quite as definite, though it may be excessively minute, as that which gives origin to a musical sound. Such a particle we name an atom or a molecule. I think the imagination, when focussed so as to give definition without penumbral haze, is sure to realise this image at last.

And still further on he said—

The earth itself offers evidence of a fiery origin; and in our day the hypothesis of Kant and Laplace receives the independent countenance of spectrum analysis, which proves the same substances to be common to the earth and sun. Accepting some such view of the construction of our system as probable, a desire immediately arises to connect the present life of our planet with the past. We wish to know something of our remotest ancestry. On its first detachment from the central mass, life, as we understand it, could hardly have been present on the earth. How, then, did it come there? The thing to be encouraged here is a reverent freedom—a freedom preceded by the hard discipline which checks licentiousness in speculation—while the thing to be re-

pressed, both in science and out of it, is dogmatism. And here I am in the hands of the meeting—willing to end, but ready to go on. I have no right to intrude upon you, unasked, the unformed notions which are floating like clouds or gathering to more solid consistency in the modern speculative scientific mind. But if you wish me to speak plainly, honestly, and undisturbedly, I am willing to do so. On the present occasion—

You are ordained to call, and I to come.

Two views, then, offer themselves to us. Life was present potentially in matter when in the nebulous form, and was unfolded from it by the way of natural development, or it is a principle inserted into matter at a later date. With regard to the question of time, the views of men have changed remarkably in our day and generation; and I must say as regards courage also, and a manful willingness to engage in open contest, with fair weapons, a great change has also occurred. The clergy of England—at all events the clergy of London—have nerve enough to listen to the strongest views which any one among us would care to utter; and they invite, if they do not challenge, men of the most decided opinions to state and stand by those opinions in open court. No theory upsets them. Let the most destructive hypothesis be stated only in the language current among gentlemen, and they look it in the face. They forego alike the thunders of heaven and the terrors of the other place, smiting the theory, if they do not like it, with honest secular strength. In fact, the greatest cowards of the present day are not to be found among the clergy, but within the pale of science itself.

In drawing his remarks to a conclusion, the learned professor said:—

The gist of our present inquiry regarding the introduction of life is this,—Does it belong to what we call matter, or is it an independent principle inserted into matter at some suitable epoch,—say when the physical conditions became such as to permit of the development of life? Let us put the question with all the reverence due to a faith and culture in which we were all cradled—a faith and culture, moreover, which are the undeniable historic antecedents of our present enlightenment. I say, let us put the question reverently, but let us also put it clearly and definitely. There are the strongest grounds for believing that during a certain period of its history the earth was not, nor was it fit to be, the theatre of life. Whether this was ever a nebulous period, or merely a molten period, does not much matter; and, if we revert to the nebulous condition, it is because the probabilities are really on its side. Our question is this,—Did creative energy pause until the nebulous matter had condensed, until the earth had been detached, until the solar fire had so far withdrawn from the earth's vicinity as to permit a crust to gather round the planet? Did it wait until the air was isolated, until the seas were formed, until evaporation, condensation, and the descent of rain had begun, until the eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks so as to form soils, and the sun's rays had become so tempered by distance and by waste as to be chemically fit for the decompositions necessary to vegetable life? Having waited through those *Æons* until the proper conditions had set in, did it send the fiat forth, "Let Life be"? These questions define a hypothesis not without its difficulties, but the dignity of which was demonstrated by the nobleness of the men whom it sustained. Modern scientific thought is called upon to decide between this hypothesis and another; and public thought generally will afterwards be called upon to do the same. You may, however, rest secure in the belief that the hypothesis just sketched can never be stormed, and that it is sure, if it yield at all, to yield to a prolonged siege. To gain new territory, modern argument requires more time than modern arms, though both of them move with greater rapidity than of yore. But however the convictions of individuals here and there may be influenced, the process must be slow which commands the rival hypothesis of Natural Evolution to the public mind. For what are the core or essence of this hypothesis? Strip it naked, and you stand face to face with the notion that not alone the more ignoble forms of animalcular or animal life, not alone the nobler forms of the horse and lion, not alone the exquisite and wonderful mechanism of the human body, but that the human mind itself—emotion, intellect, will, and all their phenomena—were once latent in a fiery cloud. Surely, the mere statement of such a notion is more than a refutation. But the hypothesis would probably go even further than this. Many who hold it would probably assent the position to that at the present moment all our philosophy, all our poetry, all our science, and all our art—Plato, Shakespeare, Newton, and Raphael—are potential in the fires of the sun. We long to learn something of our origin. If the Evolution hypothesis be correct, even this unsatisfied yearning must have come to us across the ages which separate the unconscious primeval mist from the consciousness of to-day. I do not think that any holder of the Evolution hypothesis would say that I overstate it or overstrain it in any way. I merely strip it of all vagueness, and bring before you unclothed and unvarnished the notions by which it must stand or fall. Surely these notions represent an absurdity too monstrous to be entertained by any sane mind. Let us, however, give them fair play. Let us steady ourselves in front of the hypothesis, and, dismissing all terror and excitement from our minds, let us look firmly into it with the hard sharp eye of intellect alone. Why are these notions absurd, and why should sanity reject them? The law of Relativity, of which we have previously spoken, may find its application here. These Evolution notions are absurd, monstrous, and fit only for the intellectual gibbet in relation to the ideas concerning matter which were drilled into us when young. Spirit and matter have ever been presented to us in the rudest contrast, the one as all noble, the other as all vile. But is this correct? Does it represent what our mightiest spiritual teacher would call the Eternal Fact of the Universe? Upon the answer to this question all depends. Supposing, instead of having the foregoing antithesis of spirit and matter presented to our youthful minds, we had been taught to regard them as equally worthy and equally wonderful; to consider them, in fact, as two opposite faces of the self-same mystery. Supposing that in youth we had been impregnated with the notion of the poet Goethe, instead of the notion of the poet Young, looking at matter, not as brute matter, but as "the living garment of God," do you think that under these altered circumstances the law of Relativity

might have had an outcome different from its present one? Is it not probable that our repugnance to the idea of primeval union between spirit and matter might be considerably abated? Without this total revolution of the notions now prevalent, the Evolution hypothesis must stand condemned; but in many profoundly thoughtful minds such a revolution has already taken place. They degrade neither member of the mysterious quality referred to; but they exalt one of them from its abasement, and repeal the divorce hitherto existing between both. In substance, if not in words, their position as regards spirit and matter is—"What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." I have thus led you to the outer rim of speculative science, for beyond the nebulae scientific thought has never ventured hitherto, and have tried to state that which I considered ought to be spoken. I do not think this evolution hypothesis is to be flouted away contemptuously. I do not think it is to be denounced as wicked. It is to be brought before the bar of disciplined reason, and there justified or condemned. Let us hearken to those who wisely support it, and to those who wisely oppose it; and let us tolerate those, and they are many, who foolishly try to do either of these things. The only thing out of place in the discussion is dogmatism on either side. Fear not the Evolution hypothesis. Steady yourselves in its presence upon that faith in the ultimate triumph of truth which was expressed by old Gamaliel when he said:—"If it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; if it be of man, it will come to nought." Under the fierce light of scientific inquiry, this hypothesis is sure to be dissipated if it possesses not a core of truth. Trust me, its existence as a hypothesis in the mind is quite compatible with the simultaneous existence of all those virtues to which the term "Christian" has been applied. It does not solve—it does not profess to solve—the ultimate mystery of this universe. It leaves, in fact, that mystery untouched. At bottom, it does nothing more than "transport the conception of life's origin to an indefinitely distant past."

#### MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO DEFOE.

At Bunhill-fields, on Friday, a simple and suggestive ceremonial took place—namely, the unveiling of a monumental memorial to Daniel Defoe. The remains of the novelist were interred in a common grave in this cemetery of illustrious Nonconformists, and the spot was marked by a plain and low headstone, which may now be seen leaning against one of the most ancient and ornate tombs in the grounds—so ancient, indeed, that all inscription has disappeared from its honeycombed surface. When, last year, the burial-ground was restored, and assumed the appearance of a cemetery, well-kept in accordance with modern notions, note was taken of the mean memorial, and of the slightly-raised turf which indicated the grave of Defoe; and steps were forthwith taken to repair what was, in some sense, a national neglect. Eventually the conductors of the *Christian World* undertook to organise a subscription, which took the form of an appeal to those boys who had doubtless often perused with delight the story of the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," for a contribution of sixpence each. The response was prompt and generous. A girls' list was opened, and a considerable sum was collected through its agency. Subsequently it was supplemented by more important donations from folks of older growth, until it reached an amount which justified an outlay on a mortuary memorial of between 150*l.* and 200*l.* To Mr. Samuel Horner, of Bournemouth, was entrusted the execution of a design prepared by Mr. Creeke, of the same place, the object being to secure a piece of sculpture in harmony, so to speak, with the character of the man to whose memory it was to be reared—at once simple and massive. In due time the "storied" tomb was erected, and as been said, its solemn dedication took place on Friday. It stands in a position well calculated to catch the eye of the visitor to Bunhill-fields. Some little distance to the left is the grave of Isaac Watts; and the memorial itself overlooks that of John Bunyan. It consists of an Egyptian or Cleopatric pillar, eight feet four inches at the base, tapers to a height of seventeen feet, and is constructed out of two massive blocks of pure marble. It is surrounded by a low iron railing of handsome design. Its dimensions are such that it overtops all the other monuments, and is the very first object which would attract the attention of any one entering the burial-ground. One of its fronts abuts on a quaint old tomb, which is also surmounted by a small Egyptian pillar, which springs from a stone coronal, of the date 1776, though whose remains it covers is not to be gathered from the unintelligible remains of the inscription, and it is not in the list of the last resting-places of the "Worthies" which have been restored and marked. It may be mentioned that, when digging for the foundation of the monument, at a depth of sixteen feet a coffin was found with a plate bearing the word "Foe," and on examination a skeleton was discovered in complete preservation.

Some little time before the hour fixed for the ceremony, a number of persons came into the ground, and at the moment when the formal proceedings began the limited area around the tomb was doubly and trebly lined by evidently interested spectators. Amongst them were three ladies, great granddaughters of Defoe in a direct line, and bearing the same name. In due time Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., who is the originator and promoter of the restoration of the burying-place from neglect and disorder to decent neatness, and who had been selected to preside, arrived. In the first instance a statement was read by Mr. James Clarke, the editor of the *Christian World*, embodying the narrative of the projection and accomplishment of the movement, and designating it as the payment of a debt which the people of England owed to Defoe, not merely for the pleasure afforded by his incomparable works of

imagination, but because of the long years of suffering which he endured on account of his manly and heroic efforts to place our religious and political freedom on a true and lasting basis. It was, he observed, impossible to say how much we owed to the enlightened and fearless pen of Defoe; but there could be no question that, by his hosts of political pamphlets against bigotry and despotism, he greatly accelerated the progress both of sound Protestantism and of liberal Government. His claim on the memory of the citizens of London and journalists were also enlarged upon, and it was asserted that, in view of his career as a whole, there was more than justification in holding Defoe to have been one of England's moral and intellectual nobles, who helped greatly to make us what we are; while every one concerned must rejoice in having been instrumental in raising this tribute to the memory of illustrious an Englishman.

Mr. Reed, M.P., who was loudly cheered, addressed the assemblage in the following terms:—"We are here to-day to do honour to a neglected memory. It is now 139 years since a few poor men bore to this spot for burial the remains of one still poorer than themselves. A low headstone at the end of the turfed grave was inscribed with the name, roughly chiselled, of Daniel Defoe. Years afterwards, when Johnson, Franklin, Scott, Lamb, and Coleridge had broken silence, Talfourd demanded for that man a public statue; but it has been left to the boys and girls of England in 1870 to rear an enduring monument to the author of 'Robinson Crusoe.' They have done well; they have rebuked the laggard spirit of their forefathers, and they have performed an act of common justice to the memory of a man as dauntless and as true as ever sprung from the ranks of the British people. Born in London in 1661, the son of a City tradesman, Daniel Foe enjoyed the priceless advantage of a liberal and godly education. In 1684, having served his apprenticeship and paid the Chamberlain's fees, he set up his modest sign as a hosier on Cornhill. As a trader he was prosperous, as a citizen he was patriotic; he rode forth to meet the Prince of Orange at Henley; he was one of the first to greet William at Torbay, and when the King and Queen came into the City, he was of the escort to conduct them with honour to Guildhall. He was a favourite at Court, but he knew the danger of Court favours and eschewed them. When wealth gave place to want, he was content to endure privation; he could be poor, but he could not cringe; he could starve, but he could not fawn. He loved liberty, and to tyranny he was a sworn foe; and while he could defend his King against the slanderer, he could defend himself against the King. He is charged with double dealing; it is said that he was false to the party he professed to serve, and the evidence seems strong against him; but I recollect the times in which he lived, and the disclaimer he himself has uttered in these memorable words: 'I have feared no face, courted no favour, been subject to no interest, bigoted to no party, hypocrite to no guin—unplaced, unpensioned, no man's heir or slave!' He was a man in advance of his times. He indulged in 'projects.' He had a scheme for banking, and one for insurance; he suggested the regulation of madhouses, and the care of the idiot, and he argued for Free Trade. He broke up that 'refuge for all rogues' in Whitefriars, and he assailed without mercy the license of the stage. He pleaded earnestly for popular education, and he sought for woman an intellectual status. He was a man of resolute purpose and inflexible will; he dared to speak the truth, aloud, in troublous times, and to suffer cheerfully for her sake. Pilloried on Cornhill, in the Cheap, and at Temple Bar, he recited his Ode to the Pillory as the people flung garlands of laurel around him, and, immured in Newgate, he quoted to some great ones who visited him there, those lines of glorious John Bunyan, who lies buried here beside him,

Stone wall's do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage.

Ruined in fortune by his imprisonment, and bankrupt, Defoe (for he had changed his name) retired to Hackney, and there lived to prove that 'the obligation of an honest mind can never die'; for he struggled successfully that he might say, 'I owe no man anything.' Defoe had a supreme reverence for the Word of God, and he made its teachings his guide through life. If all his writings were not as we could desire, its wise restraints prevented him, in the heat of political and polemical strife, from freely indulging in satire, sarcasm, and irony, so that he could say, 'I study peace and live in charity to all men.' His vast range of literary labour comprised sixty-four published works and as many separate pieces. That by which he will be best known was written at fifty-eight years of age, and, strange to say, no publisher could be found to purchase it. Still 'Robinson Crusoe' lives in all lands, and it is a book for all time. How romantic the desert island! how charmingly rude the cavern home! how picturesque and self-complacent the Man Friday! There are some here, perhaps, who, like myself, believed it all to be true. One boy, at least, I knew who would have been content to live 'out of humanity's reach' if only he might have been the 'monarch' of that splendid and ingenious creation. Johnson thought the story 'only too short,' and we doubtless were of the same opinion. It is his greatest work, and as such it stands associated with his name on this monument now, in the presence of his lineal descendants and his latest biographer, unveiled for the view of future generations." (Loud cheers.)

Having read the inscription, the hon. member cut loose the drapery which enshrouded the pillar amidst

continual cheering, and said, "Thus it is we write history, and honour the name of one of England's noblest sons."

At the conclusion of the proceedings, a vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. D. Pratt, seconded by Mr. W. Lee (the gentleman referred to as Defoe's latest biographer), was passed to Mr. Reed, M.P., and the hon. gentleman having acknowledged the compliment, the assembly dispersed.

#### Crimes and Casualties.

On Saturday, James Bodger, a cowkeeper at Isleworth, was fined 40*s.* by the Brentford magistrates for not having given notice of the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease among his cattle, as required by the statute.

A sad accident has occurred on Sunday at Dundee. A fire broke out about midnight on Saturday at a large flax-warehouse belonging to Messrs. John Gordon and Company, and continued burning until Sunday evening. While the firemen were preparing in a narrow lane at the back of the building to play on the burning buildings, a wall suddenly fell, and buried from twenty to thirty persons. Water had to be poured on the burning ruins before assistance could be rendered, and then the captain and sergeant of the fire-brigade and two labourers were found dead, and twenty others seriously injured. The loss of property is estimated at 40,000*l.*

On Friday evening a young man named James Allsop, in the employ of the Wryley Cannock Colliery Company, near Wolverhampton, who has for some time been of irregular and drunken habits, arrived half an hour late at his post on the pumping engine, and on being found fault with by Mr. John Farnall, the head engineer, became very abusive. Mr. Farnall gave him a box on the ear, and repeated the blow on being kicked by Allsop, who then stepped back a short distance, and, drawing a pistol, deliberately fired it at Mr. Farnall. The bullet lodged in his liver, and he died on Saturday evening. Allsop, on being taken into custody, attempted to shoot the policeman who apprehended him.

Another shocking occurrence took place at Greenwich on Sunday morning. A coostermonger named Tantenny, who lived with his wife and five children in a wretched underground room, which is described as being more fit for a coal-cellar than for a place of human habitation, came home about one o'clock on Sunday morning, and while eating his supper, his wife, who was sitting on the bed, complained of the saucy behaviour to her of one of her sons. The father then threw the knife he was using at the boy, who was in the bed on which the mother was sitting. The knife missed the boy, and entered the woman's back, inflicting a wound from which she died in an hour and a half. The husband then left the place, saying he should go and tell his mother what had occurred, and that he should then give himself up to the police. He was not heard of till Tuesday, when he surrendered. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against him.

**PRESENTATION TO SIR TITUS SALT.**—On Saturday afternoon a presentation to Sir Titus Salt was made, on behalf of the young people of Saltaire. The presentation took the form of two silver-plated corner dishes, which were subscribed for wholly by the children of the village. Previous to the meeting at which the presentation was made, the young people assembled in the playgrounds of Saltaire schools, where they formed a procession, and then, accompanied by the Saltaire brass band, and the drum and fife band, marched through several of the streets in the village to the gymnasium in the basement of the New Mechanics' Institute, where the ceremony was to be performed. In the gymnasium hall, the children assembled in large numbers, and there was also a considerable attendance of adults. The chair was occupied by Mr. Mark Stainley, manufacturing chemist, Saltaire. The chairman stated that the determination to get up the testimonial had originated in the general movement for presenting Sir Titus Salt with a large portrait in oil, to be hung in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, when the latter was opened. The young people, however, had thought that it was hardly right that Sir Titus should be presented with a testimonial and then be compelled to leave it behind him, and they had, therefore, entered on a subscription for that testimonial, in order to give him something to take home with him. It had been intended that the testimonials should be presented together, but it had afterwards been thought better that the young people's testimonial should be presented to Sir Titus on his birthday. The presentation was made by the Rev. D. B. Cowan, of Saltaire, on behalf of the children; and, in doing so, he made a few appropriate remarks. Sir Titus, who was received with great cheering, in accepting the present, said he could not express the gratitude he felt for that testimony of their love to him. He should always look upon and esteem the gifts on account of the donors. It was not the value of the gifts which he looked at, but the expression of feeling which they conveyed. He should always remember them as long as he lived, and he hoped his successors would do the same. (Applause.) After the presentation, the Rev. Dr. Campbell delivered an address to the young people. The meeting was varied at intervals by selections of vocal and instrumental music.

## Literature.

## HUXLEY'S LAY SERMONS.\*

Mr. Huxley's address, as President of the British Association, the other day at Liverpool, is an excellent specimen of his style, and he was supremely happy in the choice of his topic. The address would have fallen in well with a certain line of thought and argument which is indicated in this volume; for it generalises what is there only incidentally dealt with, in spite of the appearance in it of the famous article on "The Physical Basis of Life." The topic was spontaneous generation, and the professor traced the result of science towards demonstrating "the existence of a fluid eminently fit for the development of the lowest forms of life, but which contains neither germs nor any protean compound, gives rise to living things in great abundance, if it is exposed to ordinary air; while no such development takes place if the air with which it is in contact is mechanically freed from the solid particles which ordinarily float in it, and which may be made visible by appropriate means. It is demonstrable that the great majority of these particles are destructible by heat, and that some of them are germs, or living particles, capable of giving rise to the same forms of life as those which appear when the fluid is exposed to unpurified air." The address was clear and masterly, and contained many statements correlative to those advanced in "The Physical Basis of Life," and giving aid to them after the principle of a supporting column. Thus it has an intimate bearing on the main matter of this book, which, too, though it treats on various subjects and glances in many directions, yet has but one real purpose—to advance and make sure the platform of physical science as against speculation. The professor also aims at inaugurating a new and more solid system of education, looking with contempt on the extreme devotion to the literature of antiquity, while natural science and the history of our own time are almost wholly neglected. The professor might succeed, even better than he does, if he did not persist in scattering his skirmishers too widely and sending his advanced posts too far ahead.

He is always clear and satisfactory when he concerns himself with presenting and generalising facts; he is not so clear when he wanders into regions of a more abstract or metaphysical nature, and aims at forming what the Germans would call *doctrine*. A truly keen sense of observation, an active, nimble mind, which can spread itself over large tracts, touching extreme points, is found in combination with a supreme discontent with the necessary limits of science and a passionate fervour for speculation, breaking out even at the moment when he is disowning and decrying speculation and protesting against its usurpation of the rightful place of science. His style, so long as it is confined to its proper sphere, is almost faultless—easy, colloquial, crystalline—but no sooner does he essay to rise into "pure thinking," than he is contradictory, inadequate, and guilty of all sorts of logical solecisms. What, for example, can be said of the writer who having, with consent of science, reduced man to simply "one of innumerable forms of life," is yet content, illustrating Descartes' great maxim, to lay down the doctrine that "existence is thought" and "thought is existence." This is surely a very direct means not only of making man—the genus—the creator of the world and of God, but of making each individual man, so far as he is a thinker, to be differentiated by his thinking and to have his individuality framed out of the world and the God he is necessitated to think for himself. "Fact I know, and law I know," but necessity is but the shadow of my own mind," says Professor Huxley. But, then, according to this maxim, the shadows of our own mind are the only realities; and external facts and laws, as scientifically construed, are but the wavering shadows of those inner and more triumphant facts—the successions of our consciousnesses. After all, if there is to be anything fixed, assured, and common, we must seek it in the generalised forms of consciousness;—in other words, the professor recognises what he has before dismissed with something like contempt—necessity in the forms of our thinking. But in case it may be thought that we are pushing matters too far by isolating mere expressions, let us quote two striking passages—one from the very beginning, the other from the end of this volume:—

"As the astronomers discover in the earth no centre of the universe, but an eccentric speck, so the naturalists find man to be no centre of the living world, but one amidst endless modifications of life; and as the

\* Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews. By THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.

astronomers observe the mark of practically endless time set upon the arrangements of the solar system, so the student of life finds the records of ancient forms of existence peopling the world for ages, which, in relation to human experience, are infinite. (Why in relation to human experience more than any other if man is only one amidst endless modifications of life?) Furthermore the physiologist finds life to be as dependent for its manifestation on particular molecular arrangements as any physical or chemical phenomenon; and wherever he extends his researches, fixed order and unchanging causation reveal themselves as plainly as in the rest of nature. Nor can I find that any other fate has awaited the germ of religion."

And this is the other extract in which Professor Huxley caps the Cartesian doctrine of doubt with his own:—

"What, then, is certain? Why, the fact that the thought, the consciousness, exists. Our thoughts may be delusive, but they cannot be fictitious. As thoughts they are real and existent, and the cleverest deceiver cannot make them otherwise. Thus, thought is existence. More than that, so far as we are concerned, existence is thought, all our conceptions of existence being some kind or other of thought. And do not for a moment suppose that these are mere paradoxes or subtleties."

And further on he thus defines thought:—"We have no knowledge of any thinking substance apart from extended substance; and 'thought is as much a function of matter as motion is.'"

This again seems all right so far in the direction of reducing everything to one quality; but then we come on this and such as this. "It is enough for all the practical purposes of human existence, if we find that our trust in the representations of consciousness is verified by results; and that, by their help, we are enabled to walk sure-footedly in this life." But in the very fact of being able to verify representations of consciousness by results, one is somehow compelled to view man as specially raised above "one of the many modifications of life," and to regard him as of necessity elevated in opposition to science, into a centre of the world, notwithstanding that, according to the professor, we are verifying external facts and verities by the veriest fleeting shadows.

The same contradiction re-appears on us owing to the manner in which Professor Huxley, instead of pursuing his researches into protoplasm in the simple spirit of the biologist, allows his tendency to speculation to creep in, and to throw a dust over the sphere of faith, not covering up the roadways, but only hiding them for the time. It was the merit of Brewster and of Faraday that they pursued their researches without admitting into their scientific writings, even the suggestion that any inference from the sphere of fact could impinge upon the sphere of faith and disturb or revolutionise it. It is Professor Huxley's loss that he recognises no faith apart from truths of science, and yet that these do not certainly satisfy himself. Hence his brave and frank endeavour to utter fearlessly the whole truth; and yet his terror that he uproot the faith of other men—a fact which, we take it, is the key to the whole puzzle of the protoplasm article.

Then, again, after having pleaded on behalf of scientific study that, properly pursued, it should ennoble and elevate as well as instruct, and after having proved, how that vast progress has been made since the fatal Plague and the Fire of London, how daringly illogical it is to admit that in our day we are not a whit better morally than our forefathers were, and only pursue our vices ashade more scientifically. That is not the kind of certificate Professor Huxley wishes to give to the scientific education whose progress he traces and whose influence he so ardently wishes to extend, as the means towards moral reformation; but that is logically what this essay bears.

"My Lord Boucher's observation would not, I fear, lead him to think that Englishmen of the nineteenth century are purer in life or more fervent in religious faith than the generation which could produce a Boyle, an Evelyn, and a Milton. He might find the mud of society at the bottom, instead of at the top; but I fear that the sum total would be as deserving of swift judgment as at the time of the Restoration. And it would be our duty to explain once more, and this time not without shame, that we have no reason to believe that it is the improvement of our faith, nor that of our morals, which keeps the plague from our city; but, again, that it is the improvement of our natural knowledge."

But Professor Huxley prophesies moral improvement and elevation from the further progress of natural knowledge, while yet he confesses that no substantial improvement in that sort has flowed from such progress in the past.

On the theory of education, with which about one-half of the matter in the volume is taken up, Professor Huxley says much that is new and much that is true at the same time. Here he is a genuine reformer, pointing out the real wants of the day, and, to a large extent, suggesting efficient and practical remedies. He is never high-flown or overdrawn; but always shrewd, sensible, and practical, being above all

desirous to conform English education to a really English standard. For it is remarkable that, whilst England is foremost in the rank of practical peoples, her education has not in this respect represented her hitherto; and, least of all, her highest educational institutes—the Universities, at which, with their exclusiveness and their test acts, Professor Huxley points many a joke.

"In these times," he writes, "the educational tree seems to me to have its roots in the air, its leaves and its flowers in the ground; and I confess I should very much like to turn it upside down, so that its roots might be solidly embedded among the facts of nature, and draw thence a sound nutriment for the foliage and fruit of literature and of art. No educational system can have a claim to permanence, unless it recognises the truth that education has two great ends to which everything else must be subordinated. The one of these is, to increase knowledge; the other is, to develop the love of right and the hatred of wrong."

"With wisdom and uprightness, a nation can make its way worthily, and beauty will follow in the footsteps of the two, even if she be not specially invited; while there is perhaps no sight in the whole world more saddening and revolting than is offered by men sunk in ignorance of everything but what other men have written; seemingly devoid of moral belief or guidance, but with the sense of beauty so keen, and the power of expression so cultivated, that their sensual caterwauling might almost be mistaken for the music of the spheres."

"At present, education is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of the power of expression, and of the sense of literary beauty. The matter of having anything to say, beyond a hash of other people's opinions, or of possessing any criterion of beauty, so that we may distinguish between the Godlike and the devilish, is left aside as of no moment. I think I do not err in saying that if science were made the foundation of education, instead of being, at most, stuck on as a cornice to the edifice, this state of things could not exist."

The following shows at once his shrewd sense and his thorough desire for real training of the mind:—

"Science is, I believe, nothing but *trained and organised common sense*, differing from the latter only as a veteran may differ from a raw recruit; and its methods differ from those of common sense only in so far as the guardsman's cut and thrust differ from the manner in which a savage wields his club. The primary power is the same in each case, and perhaps the untutored savage has the more brawny arm of the two. The real advantage lies in the point and polish of the swordsman's weapon; in the trained eye quick to spy out the weakness of the adversary; in the ready hand prompt to follow it on the instant. But, after all, the sword exercise is only the hewing and poking of the clubman developed and perfected. So the vast results of science are won by no mystical faculties, by no mental processes other than those which are practised by every one of us in the humblest and meanest sphere of life."

As a scientific expositor, pure and simple, Professor Huxley has only one rival in our day—Professor Tyndal, in whom, however, there is more of fancy and of poetic colour. The lecture on a *Piece of Chalk*, which is reprinted here is most masterly, the whole being represented in a series of striking pictures. Some of the other papers on Geology are equally fine; but our space only permits us to call attention to these, and to ask our readers to get the book and enjoy them in their totality, which is of such a character, that it is simply a hopeless matter to attempt to give an idea by extract.

## SOCIALISM AND SPIRITUALISM IN AMERICA.\*

Socialism and Spiritualism in many ways overlap and interlace each other when studied historically. As a matter of principle this is not to be greatly wondered at. Socialism professedly seeks a basis for unity on the ground of common elements and common interests; and this it has failed in finding without reference to religion and the spiritual elements in man. Spiritualism has been only self-destructive when it has been purely secular. Spiritualism, again, from the very fact that it asserts—though sometimes by only too material and tangible signs—a fundamental oneness of all humanity, yearns for association and brotherhood, and points towards new social orders bound together in the recognition of other ties than those immediately visible and patent. In order to its own justification, therefore, it could not help proving a powerful ally of Socialism, when once it had found its place in a comparatively new order of society like that of America. And a survey of later social developments actually bears this out. Let us listen to some of Mr. Noyes' facts and conclusions first.

The leading idea at which he arrives is this, that Socialistic schemes, such as those of Owen and Fourier, failed simply because they did not found upon or sufficiently recognise the deepest and most powerful influences in human nature.

\* *History of American Socialisms*. By JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES. (London: Trübner, Philadelphia: Lippincotts and Co.)

*Modern American Spiritualism*. A Twenty Years' Record of the Communion between Earth and the World of Spirits. By EMMA HARDINGE. (New York.)

They strove to weaken or to modify instincts and relations which were central in the old forms of society, while yet they supplied no new and sufficiently powerful governing impulse to human conduct. Self was never subdued to the society; the hunger for a home life was never displaced under the imposing strength of communal claims, with the all-conquering attraction of a religious idea behind it. Phalanx after Phalanx arose, went on for a while, then gradually spilt up amid the discontent and disappointment of its promoters; the only few victorious societies being those whose inner life seemed to be buoyed up and intensified by some stringent peculiarity of religious belief and habit which secluded them from outside influences, and at the same time developed an intense society-life. Such are the Rappites, the Shakers, and the Oneida Creek Community. It seems essential to Socialism, indeed, that you must give it a strong impetus of reaction from the ordinary forms of society, and sharply concentrate the life of the members on a point of faith. And as the marriage-tie is the point at which the social and the religious elements most decisively meet, it is not to be wondered at that in one form or another the problem of Socialism circles round that crucial institution.

Mr. Noyes, after having established the doctrine, that some basis of religion is absolutely essential to the development of the socialistic idea, proceeds to show that the non-success of those religious societies that have failed has been attributable to their following the prescription of the old world in the matter of marriage. Celibate societies have mostly flourished, and where they have been unsuccessful, their decay has been easily assignable to other causes. The ideal of a society, according to him, is where the force of a religious conviction can be so burned in upon the individual mind and conscience, that the truly communal idea can be carried up even into the matrimonial sphere itself. Mr. Noyes is wise enough to couch his doctrine more and more in general terms as he comes to the most important portion of his argument; but, with all his reserve, the phosphorescent glimmer of meaning that shines through his words is now and then sufficiently repelling to the orderly sense of a domesticated Englishman; and this is especially felt, when, with some unctuousness, he urges the Malthusian "male contingency," which has the half-ignorant, inconsistent advocacy of Mr. John Stuart Mill in our own country.

But the volume is full of facts that are charged with the deepest significance. It seems that Mr. Noyes got possession of the papers of that strange genius, A. J. Macdonald, who had devoted half a lifetime to the study of Socialism—visiting every institution of America, and living for awhile at each—only with the result of chilling discouragement, to the pure and high hopes of human reformation which he had long cherished. Macdonald's faith in socialism had ebbed; Mr. Noyes must prove that Macdonald, with the best intentions, did not generalise his facts so wisely as he might have done. Macdonald did not discover the *afflatus*—the one essential which can bring a select and approved society into contact with a real spiritual influence, which, if not closely associated with temporal aids, is certainly a guarantee of ultimate temporal success and power. And, in spite of the apparent material origin of American Socialism, this *afflatus* was from the first at work, in the case of Mother Ann of the Shakers, who both living and dead has kept the Shaker society in contact with the Spirit, according to whose direction the very details of their government have been conducted. Midway in the line of development stands the society of the German, Metz, in which, too, mediumship formed and forms a conspicuous element. Socialism has its root in spiritual enthusiasms, and cannot flourish apart from these.

"We have had a long succession of enthusiasm in this country. First of all and mother of all, was the series of Revivals under Edwards, Nettleton, and Finney, in which the Millennium seemed to be at the door. Then came Perfectionism, rapturously affirming that the Millennium had already begun. Then came Millerism, reproducing all the excitement and hopes that agitated the Primitive Church just before the Second Advent. Very nearly coincident with the crisis of this last enthusiasm in 1843, came this Fourier revival, with the same confident predictions of the coming of Christ's kingdom, and the same mistakes as to time and manner. Since then Spiritualism has gone through the same experience of brilliant prophecies and practical failures. We hold that all these enthusiasms are manifestations, in varied phase, of one great *afflatus*, that takes its time for fulfilment more leisurely than suits the ardour of its mediums, but inspires them with heart-prophecies of the good time coming that are true and sure."

Even in the case of the very notable experiment of Brook Farm—with which Englishmen are more familiar than with most of the other Socialistic attempts, owing to the world-wide names of Margaret Fuller, Hawthorne, Emerson,

and Ripley being associated with it—it is noteworthy that spiritual and literary influences were more imminent than the superficial observer might fancy. Miss Peabody, in her two articles in the *Dial*, distinctly affirmed that the aim of the society was to practically re-apply the idea of Christ's Church to modern society, and the whole tone of her writing was charged with spiritual enthusiasm. Of this the following paragraph may be taken in proof. On one side, it distinctly embodies the doctrine of Swedenborg, which has been more or less imminent in all the more recent manifestations of spiritualism, though occasionally with far too material and tangible associations:—

"Bribe does not go down to a sufficient spiritual depth, to lay foundations which may support his superstructure. Our imagination before we reflect, no less than our reason after reflection, rebels against this attempt to circumvent moral freedom and imprison it in his phalanx. . . . Both Jesus and the Apostles speak of life as the same in both worlds. For themselves individually they could not but speak principally of another world, but they imply no more than that death is an accident, which would not prevent but hasten the enjoyment of that divine life, which they were labouring to make possible to all men, in time as well as in eternity."

And so it comes out that Mr. Noyes is justified in writing:—

"On sufficient evidence we came to the conclusion that the Brook-Farmers, while they disclaimed for Fourierism all sectarian conversions, did actually couple it with Swedenborgianism in their propagative labours, and as Fourierism soon failed and passed away, it turned out that their lasting work was the promulgation of Swedenborgianism, which certainly has had a great run in this country ever since. It would not perhaps be fair to call Fourierism, as taught by the *Harbinger* writers, the stalking horse of Swedenborgianism, but it is not too much to say that their Fourierism, if it had lived, would have had Swedenborgianism for its state-religion. This view agrees with the fact that the only sectarian association, avowed and tolerated in the Fourier Epoch, was the Swedenborgian Phalanx at Lerayville. The entire historical sequence which seems to be established by the facts now before us, may be stated thus;—Unitarianism [in conclusion with German metaphysics as male parent] produced Transcendentalism. Transcendentalism produced Brook Farm; Brook Farm married and propagated Fourierism; Fourierism had Swedenborgianism for its religion, and Swedenborgianism led the way to modern Spiritualism."

Before saying a few words of Spiritualism, to which this passage naturally leads us, we must remark on the peculiar manner in which socialistic-spiritualism has charged the literature of America. Nearly all names of note are found on the lists of such institutions, and Brook Farm of all is most illustriously rich. Emerson, at an early stage and while the Brook Farm enterprise was yet intact, preached his qualified Swedenborgian Gospel. James Russell Lowell has opened the *North American Review* to Henry James to proclaim it in more systematic form; and both of these were contributors to the *Harbinger*. Hawthorne, Channing, Dana, Ripley, Curtis, and scores more, who have done much to build up later American literature, were all concerned in some phase or other of the Socialistic application of the Spiritualistic idea, and were, and those still living are, in their divers ways, more or less effective preachers of it. Very significant it is, indeed, to find that Mr. Lowell's last word in his recent essay on Witchcraft is to identify Spiritualism as being in some sort a correspondent phenomenon. True, he has somewhat jilted his earlier associations as Hawthorne did; but even such words as these signify a recognition of some real and awful ground for the phenomena of Spiritualism as of witchcraft.

Now, we conceive, it is the admission of some such mysterious ground as this—of a real and prevailing ministry of the spiritual or unseen world over the visible and natural world in its little as well in its greater affairs—which the Spiritualists are in the first instance so desirous to elicit from us. We see nothing so unreasonable in the demand, that we should be dubbed weak-minded or over credulous, if we do not at once sneer at and ridicule the beliefs of the Spiritualists, however much we may sometimes deprecate and doubt the wisdom of the form and manner of the revelations. In a certain way, all really devout and reverent men have believed in the ministry of spirits—of angels, both good and bad. From Tauler to John Henry Newman the belief has been common; and with souls of more sensitive or mystic temper it was no mere article of a formal creed, but a vital and operative belief, colouring the whole current of their spiritual life. In the system of Swedenborg it was reduced to definite law, and a whole cosmogony and metaphysics based upon it. The unseen world was the only real world; and to the spiritual sense that real sphere lay open. This is only the old Biblical faith, which was revived in most effective form when Christianity was introduced into the world. But Swedenborg did not say that the best and highest manifestations of spirit life were the most outward and tangible—those which actually forced reluctant belief by raps and touches and

scraps of writing. On the Swedenborgian principle, this would be the lowest form of appeal to the materialised and sense-ridden—the spirits only condescending to such manifestation for needful attestation of themselves. This, too, is to be borne in mind, when we say, as we have said, that Swedenborg has proved a potent generator of modern Spiritualism.

Mrs. Emma Hardinge we believe to be devoutly sincere; but she is not a succinct chronicler. She is full of repetition and inflated rhetoric, and allows any literary gift she has to be swamped in an influx of formless enthusiasm. This gives the idea of party pleading throughout; we feel that her occasional descent to harsh words—sometimes provoked and justified, it may be—gives a tone as of the advocate's licence, which detracts from, instead of adding to, the force of the facts, which, had they been clearly, simply stated, and authorities cited when necessary, would have made a much more accessible and convincing book.

And some of the facts, it must be admitted, are sufficiently striking to justify an impartial reader in wavering, and holding opinion in abeyance till he receives further evidence. The very fact that so many men of name in the scientific world should have had reluctantly to abandon old prejudices ought to be a warning against too dogmatic denials, not to speak of sneers and insults. Mesmeric influence, or magnetism, may have a deal to do with it. But even when that is admitted, have we got rid of the whole difficulty? What is mesmerism? what is magnetism? what is clairvoyance? and in what relations do these, in their possibilities, place the human spirit to other spirits disembodied, or embodied in far more subtle forms than those with which we, in our present condition, are clothed upon? We go on from mystery to mystery; and he who has faced the mysteries that reveal themselves in the most ordinary things will, at all events, be careful not to give himself over too easily to ridicule.

We have said some of Mrs. Hardinge's facts are startling. What, when they are corroborated by coincident testimony, could be stronger evidence than the struggles which the Foxes at Rochester for a good while maintained against the "fatal gift," which seemed to follow the young girls wherever they went, driving them out of their home, making them the "suspect" of their neighbours, and overturning, in every possible form, the traditions of their former quiet life. Nor does Mrs. Hardinge's account of her own conversion, her striving against belief in the power which gradually attested itself as her possession, lack its characteristic force as testimony. The book is crowded with similar facts and testimonies; and, although we cannot say that Mrs. Hardinge has removed all our doubts, yet we are more and more inclined to recognise the wonder and the mystery with which, as such facts assure us afresh, we are everywhere encompassed. The desire to pry too curiously into matters pertaining to the spiritual realm is one, however, which requires to be sternly guarded, and we do feel that now and again the Spiritualists are somewhat lacking in the reticence which would do so much to gain them at once the ear and the respect of those whose suffrages they are most anxious to win.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Student's Handbook of Christian Theology.* By the Rev. BENJAMIN FIELD. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The author of this work, a Wesleyan minister residing in Australia, died before it was issued from the press. From the introduction we gather that it was mainly owing to his being laid aside from pulpit work that he undertook the preparation of such a volume. In the author's own words, it is "A work especially designed 'to benefit young students, whether Sunday-school teachers, local preachers, or candidates for the ministry, who have few books and little time for reading, but who are yet anxiously desirous to understand those things which are most surely believed 'among us,' and to see the Scriptural proofs by which 'they are sustained.' Judged of from this standpoint, it will no doubt give valuable assistance to those for whom it is intended, and whose theological tendencies agree with those of the author. Chiefly, though not entirely, a compilation from larger works, it evinces painstaking and careful selection, and skill and judgment in arrangement. The first two chapters epitomise the evidences for the existence of a God, and in favour of a Divine revelation. They furnish a digest of the arguments and objections with which it is necessary to be acquainted; and they form a guide and introduction to those standard works in which the subjects treated of are more fully discussed. But the strictly orthodox standpoint of the author, in our judgment, places him at a manifest disadvantage in dealing with thoughtful inquirers and sceptics. This is especially marked in the chapter on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, where it seems to us that the cause of truth would have been better served by the frank admission of certain difficulties

rather than by a laboured, and of course unsuccessful, attempt to explain them all away, necessitating a resort to special pleading, and to untenable claims.

In endeavouring to maintain the doctrine of verbal inspiration, the author is naturally led into difficulty and inconsistency. On page 62 he remarks:—"Nor does it involve that the peculiar habits and familiar mode of language of the writer did not mould the sentences and the place of the individual words, perhaps their very form." Yet a few sentences further on we read:—

"He acted in and on the intellect and heart of the writer in the act of committing the words to writing, not only bestowing a more than human elevation, but securing the truthfulness of the thing written, and moulding the language into the form accordant to his own will."

And again, on page 67, referring to certain New Testament quotations from Old Testament Scriptures, he remarks:—

"If there be verbal inspiration this mode of quotation is as consistent and reasonable, as it is utterly inexplicable without it; for, if the words were selected under the guidance of the perfect wisdom of the Omniscient Being, then they are full of God, and must have a depth and reach of meaning, a faultless and unerring appropriateness, investing each single word with the full authority of the Deity."

Having thus assumed the conclusion, objections against it arising from seeming inconsistencies in the words of Scripture, may well be dismissed as necessarily valueless! Faults of this nature are not confined to the chapters here more particularly referred to.

*Reconciled; or the Story of Hawthorn Hall.* By EDWIN HODDER. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This simple story for young people, published in 1869, shows the power of a living faith to soften young sorrows and to subdue old enmities. The tone of the book is healthy, and the expression of feeling for the most part fresh and natural. But the conversations of "Frank" and "Nell" on difficulties connected with their experience of God's Providence, without being at all stiff or formal, yet imply an amount of thoughtfulness and philosophy on the part of children, such as the facts of experience scarcely warrant. No doubt, as the author remarks, "children's thoughts suggest ideas which our sages and sages have to wag their bald heads and white beards over in vain," but it is not in childhood that these difficulties are met and grappled with. On the whole the story is one which may be read by the young both with pleasure and profit.

*I Remember; or, Photographs from a Home Album.* By the author of "Copley Annals." (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.) A collection of sketches, in which family reminiscences are made use of to illustrate and enforce Scripture truths for the good of young people. To Sabbath-school teachers and others engaged in the instruction of children, this book will afford some suggestive illustrations. From the homily on "The East Wind and the South Wind" we append the following extract, as an example:—

"I think there are a great many people like the East Wind; and there are boys and girls of the family as well as men and women. You feel their presence almost as soon as you can see them. When they come down in the morning they bring an uneasiness into the room with them. A plan for the day is discussed. They see the objections faster than anyone, and conjure up many which do not exist. They are always ready to prophesy bad weather, and the failure of undertakings; or, with what is the most searching and trying habit of all, to throw out a sarcastic expression whereby one's opinions and ideas are held up to contempt, or at least to ridicule."

The book is prettily got up, and is illustrated with four careful engravings.

*Sunbeam Stories. Fourth Series.* By the author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." (Lockwood and Co.) As the title suggests, these stories are full of sunlight. "Minnie's Love," which forms the subject of the first story, was not without its attendant clouds; nor was the path of the heroine free from the influence of certain noxious creatures who love darkness. But her affection had in it so much of the warm light of faith and so little of the cold shade of suspicion, that it was unquestioning in the face of slander, and eventually triumphed by transforming the malicious jealousy of an enemy into softened affection. The misery which unreasoning jealousy inflicts upon him who cherishes it, is, by contrast, vividly depicted. It would be well for the world if there were more such love as "Minnie's" in it. Is it not a pity, however, that the light of the tale should become so lurid as it does in the following dialogue, which, as it stands in the book, has nothing to redeem it from the charge of gratuitous denominational bigotry?

"To-morrow is the Sabbath, Robin; do you wish me to go to church, or may I go to chapel?"

"To chapel, woman! no. How dare you to think I would let any soul in my house go to chapel, much more my wife?"

"Anne, forgive me; I spoke a little roughly. I would rather you did not go to chapel; but I will not control you, my poor girl. Act according to your conscience, and I will pray God to send you light."

"I wish I was sure what was right, and I wish we both thought alike, I'm sure, Robin; but really Daniel do say such awful things, it quite terrifies me."

"I can't explain to you, Anne, for I'm no scholar; but I've an inward feeling which tells me that the church is right, and that from the beginning there were folks set apart for God's service; and therefore I can never feel it right for any man to get up in any kind of

building, and preach and expound, and call himself a parson when he ain't one. There's a kind of look in the very church itself which seems to say, 'I'm right, as it stands there so majestic-like, looking down with a sort of grand pity on that little sneaking chapel; why, what would our village look like without that beautiful dear old church, I wonder? No, no, Anne, you're all wrong, depend on it; and, please God, you'll live to see it; but I won't be hard on you, we've joined ourselves together, and we must bear and forbear.' If this is light at all, it certainly is not sunlight."

*Fjord, Isle, and Tor.* By EDWARD SPENDER. (London: Charlton Tacker.) The conception of this little book is happy, and it is well fulfilled. Mr. Spender has prepared for visitors to South Norway, the Channel Islands, and Cornwall, neither a guide-book to those regions, nor a history of them, but a little book in which practical directions for tourists are combined with a good deal of interesting historical detail and information, as to the political and social condition of the people. The papers were originally contributed to reviews, and they have the vivacity of style, the unity, and the succinctness, characterising good review articles. To those who wish to know something more of a country, than the best way of hurrying through it and the most comfortable hotels it contains, such a volume as this will be very welcome; and it would add to the intelligent interest of travellers in the regions they visit if other volumes of the same kind were issued, describing other districts. Mr. Spender touches on the geology of the scenes he describes, their botany and natural history he leaves unattempted. Hugh Macmillan's "Holidays in Highlands," would be a good supplement to the section on Norway here. It is, however, in social questions that the author is most at home. Speaking of Norway, he says:—"The relations between the Church and the State are in no country, save the Papal States, so closely identified as they are in Norway. At the same time we have Mr. Newland's testimony, that nowhere is the standard of popular education so high, nowhere is the standard of popular morality so low; nowhere is the respect for religion so great, nowhere is the ignorance of religion so profound." The author attributes "the low spiritual life of Norway, to the almost entire absence of dissent, and to the thorough identification of the Church with the State." In his article on Cornwall, Mr. Spender has too readily allowed himself to copy popular statements without personally verifying them. His description of the "tally" trade, and of the visits of "Johnny Fortnight," is almost wholly inaccurate. The "tallyman" is not a hawker, "calling at the house of the miner when he is at work, and displaying before the eyes of his wife and daughters the seductive wares that he carries in his pack." The goods are either purchased from sample, or bought at the shop; the "packman" delivers only what is already purchased. The men of the family also buy from the "tallymen," it is a rare exception for the husband to be ignorant of his wife's dealings with them. Mr. Spender alludes to the many actions in the county court for the recovery of these debts; any one familiar with the practice of the county courts in Cornwall, will be struck with the fact that the judge in doubtful cases almost invariably leans rather to the side of the "tallyman," than of the buyer; the experience of the judge having taught on which side there is the more likelihood of sharp practice. Of course, the system of payment by small fortnightly instalments after the purchase of goods, necessitates high profits, and the economic objection to the system may be strong. It offers, too, temptations to fraudulent dealing on the part of dishonest traders, and such are found in this trade. But in the Cornish towns, "tallymen" are found occupying the most honourable municipal and ecclesiastical positions, and highly respected by their fellow-townsmen. The blunders Mr. Spender has repeated, we passed over unnoticed when receiving M. Esquiros's book on "Cornwall and the Cornish." They were not very reprehensible in a foreigner, but an Englishman ought to have made further inquiries before giving them additional currency.

*The Sorrows of Hypsipyle.* By THOMAS ASHE, author of "Pietara" and other poems. (London: Bell and Daldy.) We are at a loss how rightly to convey to our readers the estimate we have formed of this book. We can scarcely praise it without overvaluing it; there is nothing in it to ensure, even to leave it unpraised would be unfair, for the book has merits. Mr. Ashe has grouped living, but not forcible, characters around a touching legend; he has given us conceptions of a high and generous woman, and of sweet and tender girls, but they too nearly approach the commonplace to awaken a very deep interest. It is, in short, a poem we read with pleasure and forget without loss.

*Mossdale.* By ANNA M. DE JONGH. (William P. Nimmo.) A tale of English life in Alsace, introducing its readers to some specimens of native character, more amusing than complimentary to the province in which the scene is laid, and which is at present the theatre of war. "Paulina's" disposition, of which a tolerable idea is given in the cut on page 79, is not what in this country would be considered desirable in a wife, notwithstanding that the enthusiastic Mr. Summerford, her husband, Garde-Général of the locality, declares himself one of the most fortunate of men in possessing such a treasure. The moral tone of the story is good, especially from a domestic point of view.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE NORWICH ELECTION PETITION.**—The feeling is gaining ground at Norwich that the petition against the return of Mr. Tillett for that city will not be proceeded with.

**DEPARTURE OF BABOO CHUNDER SEN.**—Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen sailed from Southampton for India on Saturday, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Australia. Before leaving he delivered a farewell address at the Unitarian Church, in which he expressed the most sanguine hopes of the future in store for his country, when the hearts and souls of the people of England and of India shall be united.

**THE HARVEST.**—Mr. H. Kains Jackson, in a review of the position of the grain trade, says that the English harvest has given a full yield of excellent quality. The imports during the last four weeks have amounted to 687,500 quarters, and value seems settling to 45s. per quarter, which he estimates as the peace value of English wheat for this season. The course of war has lowered value, but if the war should be prolonged by the resistance of Paris, the corn supplies of Europe will be involved. Economy and prices not too low in the United Kingdom are to be desired, for current events may at any time add 25 per cent. to the value of corn and flour.

**THE GLADSTONE STATUE AT LIVERPOOL.**—On Wednesday afternoon, the ceremony of unveiling this statue took place in St. George's Hall, in the presence of a large assemblage, which included several prominent members of the British Association. The statue is of marble, by Mr. Acton Adams, cost about 5,000l., and was presented by the subscribers (of all shades of politics) to the Liverpool Corporation. In the course of the proceedings Professor Huxley said that, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's transcendent ability as a scholar and a politician, he had not manifested a due appreciation of the influence of scientific education on the material interests of the nation. He trusted that Mr. Gladstone would speedily realise this idea.

**HALFPENNY STAMPS.**—The new halfpenny stamps have been issued. The new halfpenny adhesive stamp is about two-thirds the size of the ordinary "Queen's head," and, like it, is printed in red, and bears a profile of Her Majesty as a circular medallion, but is rather disfigured by a halfpenny symbol on the left hand side. The stamp on the newspaper wrappers is of a long form and of a green colour, bearing Her Majesty's profile, the word "halfpenny," and 1-10-70, the date when the stamp will come into operation. The new correspondence cards bearing a halfpenny stamp are slightly larger than what are technically known as "large" cards, of a cream tint. One side has a thin purple border, and the halfpenny stamp in the same colour, and the other side is blank, so that the message may be written thereon. These will be sold, like the adhesive stamp, at one halfpenny each.

**THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.**—Her Majesty the Queen, in a message to Sir Sidney Daores, desires that measures may be taken to signify to the widows and relatives of the whole of the crew who perished in the unfortunate Captain her deep sympathy with them, and the assurance that she feels acutely the misfortune which has at once deprived her of one of her finest ships and so many gallant seamen. The *Lancet* says that it will be some satisfaction to the friends of the deceased officers of the Captain to know that their unfortunate deaths by drowning will, according to the rules of the service, place any widows and children whom they may leave in a much better position as regards pensions than if death had occurred by ordinary disease. Thus the widow of a staff surgeon is entitled to a pension of 140l. per annum instead of the ordinary pension of 80l., and the widow of a surgeon to one of 100l. instead of 70l.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL.**—At Tamworth, at four o'clock on Wednesday, the Irish mail train ran off the line into the River Anker. A large number of passengers were precipitated into the water. Three persons were killed. The train consisted of the guard's brake, two post-office carriages, three mixed first and second class carriages, and a luggage-van. It passed the Tamworth station at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour, and going at that rate ran off the main line into a siding. The cause of the accident is supposed to be the negligence of the pointsman, Evans, and he has been taken into custody. The engine-driver discovered the pointsman's error, and reversed the engine, but the impetus of the train was too great to be thus checked. It ran over the "stops" at the end of the siding, and went down the embankment into the river Anker. The engine-driver and stoker and the Rev. Mr. Healy, of Tower-hill, London, a Roman Catholic priest, were killed. Mr. Healy was in the first carriage with a friend, also a Catholic priest, who escaped with comparatively little injury. In describing the accident this gentleman said he heard a crash, and then felt the carriages sinking as it were into the ground. The two next carriages were those of the travelling post-office; one was thrown on its side, the other broken into splinters. Both clerks escaped, though one had a narrow escape, being precipitated into a tank and being in the water twenty minutes; he was a good swimmer, and kept himself afloat until he was rescued. The other passenger carriages were broken, one of them into splinters. There were twenty-seven passengers only in the train, and these were mostly in the latter carriages, or the loss of life would, no doubt have

been greater. Several passengers are injured, but none of them seriously. The engine has now been removed from the river into which it was thrown, having sustained comparatively little damage. It is satisfactory to state that, on the stream being carefully searched, no more bodies have been discovered, although it was supposed one or two persons who travelled in the ill-fated train were missing. The inquest was opened on Friday, and after some evidence had been taken, was adjourned to next Saturday. The pointsman who works alternately with the accused Evans has sent in his resignation to the Company. He declines to retain any longer the fearful responsibility attaching to such a position as that he now fills. Twelve hours' work in succession throughout the night, without the warning applicable in the day of when trains have left the Cotton signal-place, is declared to be too great a strain upon a signalman, if the duties are to be safely performed.

### Cleanings.

A fine salmon, weighing more than 7lb., has been caught in the Thames, off Greenwich Hospital.

An omnibus moved by clockwork has been invented by an American.

Two herring fishing boats were lost in the gale which broke over the Berwickshire coast on Wednesday.

Mdme. Adeline Patti has returned to this country; she will probably appear in a series of concerts in the large provincial towns during the autumn.

It is stated that Mr. James Grant, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, owing to a difference with the committee of management, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

A "Life of Napoleon III." from his birth to his present captivity, is announced for issue, as a supplementary number, with *Cassell's Magazine* for October.

Woollen materials are said to be in vogue, and soft woollen costumes are the fashion. A costume made partly of cashmere and partly of velvet will be the most distinguished for autumn wear.

The *Musical Standard* says that Mr. Howard Glover, formerly of the *Morning Post*, and well known in London musical and literary circles, is about to publish his "Recollections," or "Twenty Years on the London Press." The work will shortly appear simultaneously in London and New York.

"Ozokerit" has at length condescended to give an account of itself. It is a new and brilliant description of candle manufactured by Messrs. Field and Co. If the singular mode of advertising to which they have resorted increases the demand for the article we have no reason to complain of them for keeping their secret so long.

The Crystal Palace Saturday concerts will recommence on Saturday, October 1. The present year being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, a more than usual prominence will be given to his works in the twelve concerts of the first portion of the series. It is intended to perform his nine symphonies, with such of his other compositions as can be introduced.

The *Athenaeum* gives the following particulars regarding Professor Jowett's "Plato":—"The book, which will be in four thick octavo volumes, will contain a translation of all the works of Plato; and to each dialogue will be prefixed an introduction of considerable length. The work has occupied the new Master of Balliol for many years, and has been submitted by him for revision to several scholars of eminence: it may be expected before the end of 1870.

CHAMPAGNE.—The *Wine Trade Review* publishes the following bit of good news for champagne drinkers:—"The trade and consumers of champagne who are unacquainted with the mode of preparing sparkling wine experience much anxiety lest the Prussians should consume the wine lying in the cellars in the Champagne district through which they pass. Unless the helmeted invaders wantonly destroy, or deliberately carry away, the wine to the Fatherland, we assure our readers that no perceptible loss need be feared. Champagne in its unprepared state is a perfectly muddy liquid, and to the general palate disagreeable enough to be almost considered poison. It is this state the wine must remain till it is prepared for export. Consequently the great bulk of wine in the Champagne cellars is unfit for consumption, and without expert hands, it cannot be prepared. Even were the experts at the bidding of the Prussians, it would be some weeks before the juice of the grape would be in a condition to be called sparkling wine. Furthermore, nearly all the cellar-men are drafted into the army, and from private sources we hear that corks, sugar-candy, cognac, wire, and other things necessary for the preparation of sparkling wine are now almost unobtainable throughout the whole district."

NOTICE.—All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage-stamps.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

STALLYBRASS.—Sept. 6, the wife of the Rev. H. Martyn Stallybrass, of Rockville, near Skipton, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—RHODES.—August 25, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. S. Walker, assisted by the Rev. G. Gill, George Alfred Harris, missionary to Mangaia, South Seas, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Cornelius Rhodes, Bradford.

KING—MEDWIN.—Sept. 12, at St. Mark's, Kennington, Henry, eldest son of W. B. King, Esq., of the Oval, Kennington, to Emily, younger daughter of M. Medwin, Esq., of Clapham-road. No cards.

NEW—BELDING.—Sept. 17, at Princess-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A., the Rev. Charles J. C. New, of Hastings, to Mary J., second daughter of William Belding, Esq., New Cotton, Norwich. No cards.

#### DEATHS.

HOWARD.—Sept. 16, Clement, the son of John B. Howard, of King Edward-road, Hackney, and Bishopsgate-street, in the eighth year of his age.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 52, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 14.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .... £35,079,785 Government Debt £11,015,100  
Other Securities .. 3,984,900  
Gold Coin & Bullion 20,679,785

£35,079,785

£35,079,785

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity) £12,483,300  
Public Deposits .. 6,065,682 Other Securities .. 18,762,395  
Other Deposits .. 19,546,144 Notes .. 12,515,185  
Seven Day and other Bills .. 891,770 Gold & Silver Coin 868,167

£44,739,146

£44,739,146

Sept. 15, 1870

FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Chest and Stomach Complaints.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood. Discharge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the invincible power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons in town and country. The "directions for use" enable every one to regulate the operations of these pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has hitherto failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and probably cure them.

### Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 19.

We had a good supply of English wheat and liberal arrivals from abroad. The market to-day has been extremely depressed, and prices unsettled. English wheat was held for some improvement, but little progress was made in sales, and factors accepted the prices of this day week. Foreign wheat was steady at former quotations. Country flour was without alteration in value. Millers' reduced the price of town-made 3s. per sack. Peas and beans sold slowly at previous prices. Barley was in fair demand, and made former prices. Indian corn was rather more inquired after, at last week's advance. Of oats the supply on board ship is not so large, and prices have declined 6d. per qr. since this day week, and many of the cargoes are being landed. Cargoes on the coast meet little demand, at last week's quotations.

BREAD, London, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The prices in the Metropolitan are, for Wheatens Bread, per 4lbs. loaf, 8s. 1d. to 8s. 1 1/2d.; Household Bread, 7d. to 7 1/2d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 19.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 9,939 head. In the corresponding week in 1869 we received 13,178; in 1868, 8,890; in 1867, 15,004; and in 1866, 16,959 head. In the cattle trade to-day there has been rather less firmness observable. The receipt of stock has been less than the average; but they have been larger than on Monday last, whilst at the same time the dead meat market has been more freely supplied. Both from our own grazing districts and from abroad the arrivals of beasts have been more numerous, nevertheless, although the supply has not been entirely destitute of good animals, really choice stock has been the exception. The best breeds have made 6s. the 8lbs.; but inferior qualities have only been disposed of, on easier terms. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,500 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England about 800 of various breeds; from Scotland about 50, and from Ireland about 100 oxen. With sheep the market has been more freely supplied. The trade has been dull, and prices have fallen to the extent of 3d. per 8lbs.; for best Downs and half breeds 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. had been taken. Calves have been dull, and there has not been much demand for pigs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 8 to 4 0	Prime Southdowns	5 10 to 6 0
Second quality	4 8 to 5 0	Lamba	0 0 to 0 0
Prime large oxen	5 2 to 5 8	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 to 4 0
Prime 3 to 4s.	5 10 to 6 0	Prime small	5 0 to 6 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 10 to 4 2	Large hogs	4 4 to 5 2
Second quality	4 4 to 4 10	Weston. porkers	5 6 to 6 0
Pr. coarse woolled	5 0 to 5 8		

Metropolitan Meat Market, Monday, Sept. 19.—Limited supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade has been quiet, and prices have ruled as under.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 8 to 4 0	Prime ditto	4 10 to 5 4
Middling ditto	4 0 to 4 6	Veal	4 8 to 5 0
Prime large do.	5 0 to 5 2	Large pork	3 8 to 4 0
Do. small do.	5 0 to 5 4	Small pork	5 4 to 6 0
Inf. mutton	4 0 to 4 4	Lamb	0 0 to 0 0
Middling ditto	4 0 to 4 6		

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 19.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,577 firkins butter and 3,129 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 22,700 packages butter, and 1,676 bales bacon. The Irish butter market was very inactive, and the business transacted very limited at a decline of about 2s. per cwt. Foreign sold steadily at about previous rates. Bacon in the early part of the week sold slowly, but towards the close a reduction of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. was submitted to, which induced buying. Lard dull at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Sept. 17.—We have still very large supplies, and those from the west and south-west parts of the continent are greatly increased, in consequence of the home consumption being so much diminished. Fine samples of fruit, however, are comparatively scarce, owing to the effect of the late dry season. Potato trade very heavy, and prices from 5s. to 10s. per ton lower. Amongst flowers we have Balsams, Pelargoniums (single and double), Asters (French and German), Dahlias, Lilliums, Oleanders, Tritomas, &c.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Sept. 19.—Our market is active, transactions being mostly confined to the new growth, which has well taken up on arrival, and show a marked improvement in quality on the early parcels received. Our plantations progress favourably, and should the present

weather continue, the growth will be fully equal to recent estimates. Continental accounts are satisfactory as regards the progress of the crops. Latest New York advices report a very slow market, the business being of a retail character. The accounts of the new crop are very conflicting; but there seems little doubt that the yield will prove considerably below that of last year. Wexley, 24, 25, 26, 27, to 41, 10s.; Mid and East Kent, 41, 42, 43, 44, to 71, 6s.; Sussex, 31, 32, 33, 34, to 31, 12s.; Farnham and country, 41, 10s., 21, 22, to 61, 6s.; Olds 11, 12, 13, to 21, 10s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, Sept. 19.—These markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes. The trade has been steady at our quotations. English shaws 70s. to 100s. per ton; Regents, 70s. to 120s. per ton; Kidneys, 70s. to 120s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 19.—New English cloverseed has appeared, and the first sample being of a very fine quality commanded a high price. Foreign red samples were held at quite as much money. In white qualities nothing passing to quote accurately. New white mustardseed was taken off to a fair extent, at previous values. New English rapeseed was saleable at full rates for sowing. Canaryseed was quite as dear, and in fair request. New winter tares were rather more plentiful, and lower to sell. Rye, winter barley, and oats have been placed to a moderate extent at no change in their value. New trifolium still commands high rates, being scarce and wanted. New trefoil was offered at moderate rates, without attracting much attention.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 19.—The wool market has been without feature of importance. More disposition to enter into transactions has been noticed, and all descriptions have been steady in value. However, business, as yet, has not been of an important nature.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 19.—There has been a slow demand for linseed oil, and rape has been restricted. Coconut has been steady. Other oils have been in limited request.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 19.—The market has been firm. Y.O., on the spot, 43s. 3d. per cwt., old; 41s. 6d. per cwt., new. Town Tallow 41s. 9d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 19.—Market firm at last day's rates. Caradoc Walsend, 15s. 6d.; Hestons ditto, 15s.; Hestons Lyons ditto, 15s. 6d.; Hestons Braddys ditto, 17s. 6d.; Haswell ditto, 19s.; Hartlepool (original) ditto, 18s.; Hawthorn ditto, 16s.; Kellios South ditto, 15s.; Tarnstall ditto, 16s. 3d.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d.; Tees, 15s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 29; ships at sea, 30.

### Advertisements.

#### QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND under the Land Act of 1862 and the Immigration Act of 1860. Land acquired on easy terms. Assisted and Free Passages. Information and particulars to be obtained on application.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Agent-General.

Queensland Government Office, 24, Charing Cross. Removed from 2, Old Broad Street.

### WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office:—37, Moorgate-street, London.

#### TRUSTEES.

Thomas Brassey, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster, Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Croydon, Thomas Lambert, Esq., Short-street, Lambeth.

#### DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Croydon.

Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., F.R.G.S., Cromwell House, Hackney, Philip Crollin, Esq., 11, Clement's-lane, E.C. John Cook, Esq., Cambridge Heath. J. Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., Finsbury-circus. Edward Swift Stillwell, Esq., 37, Barbican. John Correll Williams, Esq., 2, Sergeant's-lane.

MODERATE RATES of Premiums—especially for young lives. BONUS have been declared in 1860, 1863, 1866, and 1869. POLICIES made payable during lifetime.

INVALID AND SECOND-CLASS LIVES insured on a new principle.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

HOME and SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.—Conducted by the Misses WHEAT and NADEN. Terms, 14 guineas the Half-year, including French, Music, and Drawing.—The Terrace, Gueberton, Spalding.

TO NOBLEMEN, COMMITTEEMEN, BANKERS, &c.—I SEEK A SECRETARYSHIP, or an Appointment in a Bank. Respecting integrity, gentlemanly bearing, and business habit, testimonials can be given by Ministers and Professors of the College I have recently left.—Juventus, 79, Upper Lanes-road, Brighton.

THE CO-OPERATION OF MINISTERS and CHURCH-MEMBERS of all denominations in London and the Provinces is respectfully solicited to introduce active AGENTS to a first-class Provident Institution (not Insurance), by which £24 a year and upwards may be easily realised without interfering with other business.—Apply, confidentially, to L. S., care of M. A. Marsden, Esq., Solicitor, 39, Watbrook, London.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. M. HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel par excellence."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

KERSHAW'S FAMILY AND PRIVATE HOTEL, 14, Charter House-square, Aldersgate-street, London.

Visitors to London will meet with a comfortable home at the above Establishment, which is pleasantly and centrally situated within five minutes' walk of the General Post Office and one minute from the Aldersgate-street station of the Metropolitan Railway.

Terms 5s. per day, including Bed, Breakfast, Tea, and attendance. Private Sitting Rooms.

**MR. STREETER** (Successor to  
**HANCOCK and CO., Limited**),  
**GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER**,  
**WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER**  
TO the ROYAL FAMILY,  
**37, CONDUIT-STREET,**  
**BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.,**  
INTRODUCER of the CELEBRATED  
**18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY**, also  
**WATCHES and CLOCKS,**  
**MACHINE-MADE.**

<b>BRACELETS, STRAP, 18-CARAT</b>	£5	0
<b>BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN, "</b>	£7	0
<b>BRACELETS, NINEVEH, "</b>	£10	0
<b>BRACELETS, SAXON, "</b>	£15	0
<b>BROOCHES, ETRUSCAN, "</b>	£2	10
<b>BROOCHES, NINEVEH, "</b>	£3	0
<b>BROOCHES, SAXON, "</b>	£4	0
<b>BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN, "</b>	£5	0
<b>CHAINS, PRINCESS, "</b>	£2	0
<b>CHAINS, CYLINDER, "</b>	£3	0
<b>CHAINS, CURB, "</b>	£4	0
<b>CHAINS, CABLE, "</b>	£5	0
<b>EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN, "</b>	£1	10
<b>EARRINGS, SAXON, "</b>	£2	5
<b>EARRINGS, EGYPTIAN, "</b>	£3	5
<b>EARRINGS, NINEVEH, "</b>	£4	10
<b>LOCKETS, ENGRAVED, "</b>	£1	0
<b>LOCKETS, CORDED, "</b>	£2	10
<b>LOCKETS, CROSS, "</b>	£4	0
<b>GOLD WATCHES, LADIES',</b>	£8	8
<b>GOLD WATCHES, "</b>	£10	10
<b>GOLD WATCHES, 1/2-PLATE,</b>	£15	15
<b>GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),</b>	£11	11
<b>GOLD WATCHES, 1/2-PLATE,</b>	£16	16
<b>GOLD WATCHES, "</b>	£20	0
<b>GOLD WATCHES, KEYLESS</b>	£15	10
<b>GOLD WATCHES, "</b>	£22	0
<b>GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),</b>	£18	18
<b>CLOCKS, CARRIAGE,</b>	£5	0
<b>CLOCKS, " (STRIKING),</b>	£7	7
<b>CLOCKS, " " (ON GONG),</b>	£12	12
<b>CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE),</b>	£4	0
<b>CLOCKS, " " "</b>	£10	12
<b>CLOCKS, " " "</b>	£14	0
<b>CLOCKS, " (ORMOLU),</b>	£10	0
<b>CLOCKS, " " "</b>	£15	0

**THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,**  
**BOUND in CLOTH, is now Ready,**  
**POST FREE for TWO STAMPS, only of**  
**MR. STREETER, 37, CONDUIT-STREET,**  
**5 DOORS from BOND-STREET,**  
**SUCCESSOR to HANCOCK & COMPY.,**  
**LIMITED.**

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY for AID to the SICK and WOUNDED in WAR.

President—H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, K.G., &c.  
Chairman of Central Committee—Lieut-Colonel LLOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.

The Central Committee request that Local Committees will REMIT each WEDNESDAY, to Messrs. Coutts and Co., the AMOUNT COLLECTED during the preceding week, advertising the names of subscribers in the local newspapers, and sending a copy of the same to the Secretary. It is also urgently requested that they will have all materials of the same sort packed together, a list of contents written on each bale, and an invoice of the same sent to the Secretary every Saturday. The stores to be retained by Local Committees until orders are given about them.

In future subscriptions of less than 5s. will not be advertised separately.  
Stores most wanted at present are flannel coats, shirts, trousers, and cholera belts.  
The Committee cannot receive contributions sent for the wounded of one belligerent army, but will expend everything as impartially as possible.

C. J. BURGESS, Secretary.  
2, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, Sept. 7, 1870.

### CONGREGATIONAL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, September 13, 1870, at the Mission House, the following resolutions, on MINISTERIAL ORDINATIONS and SETTLEMENTS, were adopted and ordered to be published:—

1. "That, in the judgment of this Board, the action of pastors and representatives of churches in taking part in the ordination and recognition of a pastor, is a proceeding which should be entered on with great deliberation and seriousness, inasmuch as it is a token of their confidence and goodwill, and a public recognition of the new relation then formed. The settlement itself also involves, in large measure, the comfort and satisfaction of those churches and their ministers, in holding Christian intercourse with the pastor and church concerned, and in co-operating with them in works of usefulness."

2. "That, on this account, previous to the public service at which the ordination or recognition of a pastor takes place, a Conference of local ministers, and (if practicable) of delegates or officers of neighbouring churches, should be held; at which the incoming pastor should offer those explanations and afford that information, respecting his personal character, his views of Christian truth, and the circumstances of his settlement, which, if satisfactory, would enable them to give him an intelligent welcome. And that this Conference should be held before the arrangements for the public service are completed."

3. "That, believing that such an arrangement will tend greatly to increase mutual confidence and to avoid mistakes, the members of this Board resolve to act upon it in the future, as far as practicable, in their respective localities. They would also express the earnest hope that brethren from a distance will take no part in any pastoral settlement, until they have received evidence that such a Local Conference has been held, or that in some other suitable way satisfaction has been given to neighbouring pastors and churches."

(Signed) CLEMENT DUKES, Chairman.

### SURREY MISSION.

Established 1797.

The SEVENTY-THIRD AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, REIGATE, on WEDNESDAY, September 28th.

Public Meeting at Half-past Three in the Afternoon, and the Sermon in the Evening at Seven by the Rev. F. TUCKER, B.A., Minister of Camden-road Chapel.

### MORNINGTON CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

This Church will be REOPENED on SUNDAY NEXT, September 25th. The Rev. THOS. T. LYNCH will preach. Service at Eleven.

### ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS, HORNSEY RISE, N.

The COMMITTEE are ready to RECEIVE the NAMES of CANDIDATES for the next ELECTION. Papers to fill up may be obtained at the office.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited for this important charity, which has no funded property whatever, but depends wholly upon the benevolence of the Public. There are 101 Infants now in the Orphanage.

JOSEPH SOUL, H.N. Secretary.

Office, 73, Cheapside.

### APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at 18, SOUTH-STREET, FINCHLEY, on TUESDAY, September the 27th, 1870. The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock and close at One precisely.

W. WELLS KILPIN, } Hon. Secs.  
I. VALE MUMMERY, }

### NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1870-71 will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, the 30th of September. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at Seven o'clock p.m., by the Rev. Professor NEWTH, M.A., F.R.S.

The Syllabus of Lectures, and all other necessary information respecting the Ministerial and Lay Student Departments of the College, may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the College, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, N.W.

W. FARRER, I.L.B., Secretary.

### MISS FLETCHER, of 13, Powis-square,

Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of BOYS, ages from 8 to 13. A resident Tutor instructs in Latin and Arithmetic. The year is divided into Three Terms.

### HEATHFIELD, STONYGATE, LEICESTER.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY THE MRS. MIAL.

MASTERS.

French and Italian . . . . . Mons. C. C. Caillard.

German . . . . . Mdlle. Hottinger.

Music and Singing . . . . . J. Saville Stone, Esq., Associate, Royal Academy.

Drawing and Painting . . . . . J. Hoeb, Esq.

Dancing and Calisthenics . . . . . Mdlle. L'Anglois.

Chemistry . . . . . Dr. Albert J. Bernays, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Arithmetic . . . . . Mr. J. Hepworth.

The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

Terms forwarded on application.

SCHOOL REOPENED.

### MEAD HOUSE, BIGGLESWADE.

The NEXT TERM BEGINS WEDNESDAY, October 5th.

FRED. W. CONQUEST, B.A.

### THE BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADES-

MEN'S SONS has been REMOVED from Rochford, Essex, to HARCOURT LODGE, ALBERT-ROAD, NO. 4, WOOD JUNCTION. The facilities for education are greater. The locality is equally healthful. The position is central and easier of access. The holidays are short, and the charges moderate.

N.B.—Delicate Boys, and Boys from the Colonies, are received as Parlour Boarders.

### MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER.

R. F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., London, Member of Council of Philological Society, &c.

SECOND MASTER.

J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A. of Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. and Scholar of Trinity Coll., Cam., First Chancellor's Medallist in 1868.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN on THURSDAY, September 22nd.

For prospectuses, &c., apply to the Head Master at the School, or to the Hon. Sec., the

Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

### HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

The spacious New Premises, built for this large and flourishing School, being now ready, a few additional PUPILS can be RECEIVED. The comfort and health of delicate boys is especially studied. Lofty school and class-rooms, thorough ventilation, hot and cold baths, &c.

Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments.

Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English.

Kinder Garden and Pestalozzian Classes for Little Boys.

A liberal table, and watchful care.

Terms, from Thirty to Forty Guinea.

Head Master, Mr. EDWARD MAXWELL DILLON, M.A.

For prospectus, apply to Mrs. Duff, Highbury House, St. Leonard's.

### VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by MRS. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

### STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES-GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals, The Misses HOWARD. Resident Foreign Governesses. Attendant Professors.

Reports monthly. Test Examinations every term.

The Misses Howard offer to the Daughters of Gentlemen an advanced and liberal education, with all the privacy and refinements of home. The house is large, airy, and well situated.

Prospectus, with references and copies of Examination Papers, on application.

AUTUMN TERM will commence SEPTEMBER 23.

### MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR AND COMPENSATION VALUER.

106, Cheapside, E.C.

Every information supplied as to the various Metropolitan Improvements.

Claims against Railway and other Public Companies prepared and arranged.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY VALUED FOR PROBATE, &c.

Money obtained on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

### MONEY.—LOANS Granted, from £100 to

£25,000, at 5 per cent, repayable over three years, on Personal Security and Life Policy effected with the WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE CO. (Established 1807).—Apply to J. CROCKER, Agency Superintendent, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Agents wanted.

### ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor

PEPPER'S New Entertainment, exhibiting the effects, and describing the various modes of causing GHOSTS of human beings to appear and disappear at pleasure, crawl, walk, leap, and dance on walls and ceilings, or float in space. Fairy gambols, children dancing on the sides of walls and romping about the ceiling like flies. The whole illustrated and explained daily at quarter to 3 and quarter to 8.—Mr. Suchet Champion's Musical Notes from the Opera of "DER FREISCHUTZ"—Said and the Suez Canal.—American Organ daily.—The whole for 1s.

### OXFORD MOURNING STATIONERY,

REGISTERED.—THE OXFORD MOURNING NOTE-

PAPER and ENVELOPES are prepared in the usual sizes and widths of black-edged stationery. In this new and elegant pattern the border is placed at a short distance from the extreme edge of the paper, and crosses at the corners after the style of the celebrated Oxford frames. Sold by Stationers everywhere.

Sole Proprietors, TERRY, STONEMAN, and CO., Wholesale Stationers, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

### FRANCIS MORTON and COMPANY,

LIMITED, ENGINEERS and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS. Head Office and Works, NAYLOR-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

### IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS,

SCHOOLHOUSES, &c.,

On a much improved system.

The Architectural and Structural details under the special direction of the Company's Architect.

Prices on application.

### MOORE & HUNTON,

CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS,

PAUL STREET AND WORSHIP STREET,

FINCHLEY SQUARE, LONDON,

Beg to solicit an inspection of their Stock of DINING-ROOM,

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM, and other

FURNITURE, in various woods and styles, displayed in

Show-rooms containing upwards of FORTY THOUSAND

SQUARE FEET of FLOORAGE.

**OZOKERIT (PATENTED). OZOKERIT.**

**THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CANDLES**

Made of this mineral will be found to far surpass any that have yet been introduced, possessing marvellous brilliancy of light, and burning to the end without bending, though placed in the hottest and most crowded rooms. They will be found a great boon and ornament to all ASSEMBLY and BALL ROOMS, the intense heat and injury caused by the use of gas to gilding and pictures being avoided by their use. Their great hardness adapts them for all climates. To be had in all sizes, 1s. 3d. per lb. Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler, and insist on using no others. Wholesale (only) of the Patentees, J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, who will be happy to answer any inquiry as to the nearest agency where these wonderful candles can be obtained.

**CHAPMAN'S**

**PATENT**

**ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR.**

Containing, in perfect purity, without any chemical admixture, all the constituents of the finest Wheat. It is an invaluable Infants' Food, and a most nutritious Diet for Children and Invalids.

DR. ATTFIELD, Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society:—"It is incomparably superior to Arrowroot, Corn Flour, and other forms of Starch."

Sold by Family Grocers, Druggists, &c., in 3d., 6d., and 1s. packets, or 3s. tins.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, **Orlando Jones and Co., 12, BILLITER ST., LONDON.**  
INVENTORS AND PATENTEE'S OF **Rice Starch, THE STRONGEST AND PUREST MADE.**

**A DELIGHTFUL & LASTING FRAGRANCE,**

With a Delicate and clear Complexion, by using  
**THE CELEBRATED**

**UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS,**

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.  
Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

USE ONLY THE

**GLENFIELD STARCH.**

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.**

**THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"**

Pronounced by Jonnoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"  
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.  
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.**

**BWARE OF IMITATIONS,**

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865

The celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**CROSBY'S**

**BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.**

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills, are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

**SELECT TESTIMONIAL.**

Dr. Roake, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; and wholesale by JAS. M. CROSBY, Chemist, Scarborough.

"Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on 'Diseases of the Lungs and Air-Vessels,' a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists."

**PURE AERATED WATERS.—ELLIS'S.**

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS unsurpassed for their purity. Ellis's Soda, Citrate, Seltzer, Lithia and Potass Waters and Lemonade. None genuine unless Corks branded "R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin," and each bottle bears their trade mark—Goat on Shield.

Sold by all Chemists, Confectioners, and Hotel-keepers. Wholesale only, of R. ELLIS & SON, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents: W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

**COLMAN'S**

**BRITISH CORN-FLOUR,**

PREPARED FROM RICE,

the staple food of more than Three Hundred Millions (300,000,000) of people, is unequalled for Blanc-Mange, Custards, Puddings, Cakes, Soups, &c., and is the most wholesome and easily-digestible Food for Children and Invalids.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**  
Makes a delicious Blanc-Mange and Eked Pudding.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**  
Makes nice Infants' Food, and for thickening Milk.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**  
Makes the best Cup-Pudding, and most delicious Custard.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**  
Is the best article ever offered to the public.  
Sold by all respectable Grocers, &c. in 1lb., 1½lb., and 3½lb. Packets.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., says:—"Rice-Flour is Corn Flour, and I regard this preparation of Messrs. Colman's as superior to anything of the kind now before the public."

SHERIDAN MURPHY, M.D., Professor at the Liverpool College of Chemistry, writes:—"I can highly recommend it as a palatable and very digestible and nutritious food."

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**

The especial excellence, delicious flavour, and invigorating qualities, of this new preparation, are due to the use of Caracas and other choice Cocos.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**

"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA**

"As an agreeable invigorator, refresher, and nourisher, it could not be too highly recommended to the general community."—Civil Service Gazette.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA**

the Purest, Strongest, Cheapest, and Best.  
Prices, 2s. 4d.—2s. 8d.—3s.—3s. 4d. & 3s. 8d. lb.

Genuine packets signed *W. H. Horniman & Co.*

Original Importers of the Pure Tea, free from mineral powder.

**2,538 AGENTS ARE APPOINTED—CHEMISTS, &c., IN THE COUNTRY—CONFECTIONERS IN LONDON.**

**SOUP! SOUP!**

In ten minutes from 3d. to 1ld, a pint, concentrated, pure, nutritious:—

PEA. JULIENNE. CARROT. CHEMIST. GREEN PEA. HARBROOK.

**Whitehead's Solidified Soup Squares,**

Sold in one-dozen boxes at 6s. 6d. and 11s. a dozen, by all Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and Chemists, and Wholesale of Copland and Co., Travers and Sons, Preston and Sons, Crosse and Blackwell, and E. Lazenby and Son.

**USE**

**GODDARD'S PLATE-POWDER**

(NON-MERCURIAL).

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists, and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD, Chemist, Leicester.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**

Life without health is a misery that often can scarcely be borne. How invaluable, therefore, must a restorative medicine be found by the sufferer! KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS afford this desideratum, and instantly give relief to the afflicted.

Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in patent medicines at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

TO LADIES AND THE PUBLIC.

**FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.**

JAMES SPENCE & Co., 76, 77, and 73, St. Paul's Churchyard, respectfully solicit early attention to their—

**NEW AUTUMN STOCK**

OF

Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Furs, Costumes, Skirts, French Merinoes, Repps, Flannels, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

Schools, Hotelkeepers, Public Institutions, and Heads of Families liberally dealt with.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 73, St. Paul's Churchyard.

**FILMER AND SON'S**

**DINING-TABLES, SIDEBORDS, DINNER-WAGGONS, &c.**

The largest assortment of Dining-room Furniture in the United Kingdom to be seen ready for delivery at

31 and 32, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.

Plans taken and estimates given free of charge.

THE following LIST OF PRICES is respectfully submitted to the notice of MINISTERS exclusively, and for each only:—

Black Superfine Frook Coat .. .. .	22 15 0
" " Vest .. .. .	0 13 6
Melton Morning Coat .. .. .	2 5 0
" " Vest .. .. .	0 10 6
Morning Suit .. .. .	3 3 0
Trousers of Black Doeckin and the best Angolaa, equal in every respect to the qualities usually charged 20s. and 28s. ..	1 1 0

While these prices must commend themselves to the favourable notice of economists, it should be understood that the excellence of the articles themselves apts them fully to the requirements of Gentlemen.

Patterns free.

S. C. VAUGHAN, 130, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.**

Grateful and Comforting.

Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

**AN EVENING DRINK.—CACAOINE.**

Cacao Nibs on the removal of the oil fall into powder, and this powder is Cacaoine. Cacaoine contains neither sugar nor any other admixture whatever. Cacaoine makes one of the lightest, thinnest of warm drinks, and is the most desirable of all for use in the later hours of the day. Cacaoine, by reason of the ingenious method by which the oil is removed, preserves all the fine natural flavour of cacao nibs.

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.**

**FOUR GOLD MEDALS.**

Supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, Italian, Dutch, and other Governments. Dr. Lankester writes regarding Extract of Meat:—"But there is a difference in flavour, and here, as in all other kinds of food, it is the flavour that makes the quality." It is essentially on account of the fine meaty flavour, as distinguished from the burnt taste of other Extracts, that LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT defeated all Australian and other sorts at Paris, Havre, and Amsterdam, and is so universally preferred in all European markets.

One pint of fine-flavoured Beef-tee at 3d. Most convenient and economic "stock."

CAUTION.—Require Baron Liebig's, the inventor's, signature on every jar, and ask distinctly for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

As stated by the War Office, the assertion of an Australian Agent of solely supplying the British Government is proved to be nothing but an untrue statement.

**COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and COMPANY, Established 1833.—Best Coals only.—Cash.**

25s. G. J. C. and Co. sell no other than the best Walswood Coals, which they believe to be the cleanest, the most durable, and the cheapest in the end for all domestic purposes. Vendors to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Ratton Wharf, Finsbury (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Finsbury Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth (Office, 108, High-street); High-level Station, Crystal Palace; also at Brighton at local prices. No Agents.

**COALS.—LEA and CO'S PRICES.—**

Hetton or Lambton Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 24s.; H. H. Leppol, 25s.; best Wigan, 23s.; best Silkstone, 22s.; new Silkstone, 21s.; Clay-cross, 22s. and 19s.; Primrose, 18s.; Barnsley, 18s.; best Derby, 18s.; Kitchen, 17s.; Cobble, 16s. 6d.; Hartley, 17s.; Nuts, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 20s.; small, 12s. Cokes, 14s. per 15 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depots, Highbury and Highgate, W.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

**BEST FOOD for INFANTS.**

"Resembling Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods. "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Social Science Review. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hasall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins, 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.

Prepared by SAVORY and MOORE, New Bond-street, London.

Procureable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

**HOOPING COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL**

EMBUCCATION is recommended by many of the most eminent of the Faculty as the only known safe and perfect cure, without the use of medicine. Sold by most Chemists in bottles, at 4s. each. Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 35, Old Change (formerly of 67, St. Paul's), London.

**MR. STREETER** (Successor to  
**HANCOCK and CO., Limited**),  
**GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER**,  
**WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER**  
**TO the ROYAL FAMILY**,  
**37, CONDUIT-STREET**,  
**BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.**,  
**INTRODUCER of the CELEBRATED**  
**18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY**, also  
**WATCHES and CLOCKS**,  
**MACHINE-MADE.**

<b>BRACELETS, STRAP, 18-CARAT</b>	£5	0
<b>BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN, "</b>	£7	0
<b>BRACELETS, NINEVEH, "</b>	£10	0
<b>BRACELETS, SAXON, "</b>	£15	0
<b>BROOCHES, ETRUSCAN, "</b>	£2	10
<b>BROOCHES, NINEVEH, "</b>	£3	0
<b>BROOCHES, SAXON, "</b>	£4	0
<b>BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN, "</b>	£5	0
<b>CHAINS, PRINCESS, "</b>	£2	0
<b>CHAINS, CYLINDER, "</b>	£3	0
<b>CHAINS, CURB, "</b>	£4	0
<b>CHAINS, CABLE, "</b>	£5	0
<b>EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN, "</b>	£1	10
<b>EARRINGS, SAXON, "</b>	£2	5
<b>EARRINGS, EGYPTIAN, "</b>	£3	5
<b>EARRINGS, NINEVEH, "</b>	£4	10
<b>LOCKETS, ENGRAVED, "</b>	£1	0
<b>LOCKETS, CORDED, "</b>	£2	10
<b>LOCKETS, CROSS, "</b>	£4	0
<b>GOLD WATCHES, LADIES', "</b>	£8	8
<b>GOLD WATCHES, "</b>	£10	10
<b>GOLD WATCHES, ½-PLATE, "</b>	£15	15
<b>GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING), "</b>	£11	11
<b>GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE, "</b>	£16	16
<b>GOLD WATCHES, "</b>	£20	0
<b>GOLD WATCHES, KEYLESS, "</b>	£15	10
<b>GOLD WATCHES, "</b>	£22	0
<b>GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING), "</b>	£18	18
<b>CLOCKS, CARRIAGE, "</b>	£5	0
<b>CLOCKS, " (STRIKING), "</b>	£7	7
<b>CLOCKS, " " (ON GONG), "</b>	£12	12
<b>CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE), "</b>	£4	0
<b>CLOCKS, " " "</b>	£10	12
<b>CLOCKS, " " "</b>	£14	0
<b>CLOCKS, " (ORMOLU), "</b>	£10	0
<b>CLOCKS, " " "</b>	£15	0

**THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**,  
**BOUND in CLOTH**, is now Ready,  
**POST FREE for TWO STAMPS**, only of  
**MR. STREETER, 37, CONDUIT-STREET**,  
**5 DOORS from BOND-STREET**,  
**SUCCESSOR to HANCOCK & COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY for AID to the SICK and WOUNDED in WAR.

President—H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, K.G., &c.  
Chairman of Central Committee—Lieut-Colonel LLOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.

The Central Committee request that Local Committees will REMIT each WEDNESDAY, to Messrs. Coutts and Co., the AMOUNT COLLECTED during the preceding week, advertising the names of subscribers in the local newspapers, and sending a copy of the same to the Secretary. It is also urgently requested that they will have all materials of the same sort packed together, a list of contents written on each bale, and an invoice of the same sent to the Secretary every Saturday. The stores to be retained by Local Committees until orders are given about them.

In future subscriptions of less than 5s. will not be advertised separately.  
Stores most wanted at present are flannel coats, shirts, trousers, and cholera belts.  
The Committee cannot receive contributions sent for the wounded of one belligerent army, but will expend everything as impartially as possible.

C. J. BURGESS, Secretary.  
2, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, Sept. 7, 1870.

## CONGREGATIONAL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, September 13, 1870, at the Mission House, the following resolutions, on MINISTERIAL ORDINATIONS and SETTLEMENTS, were adopted and ordered to be published:—

1. "That, in the judgment of this Board, the action of pastors and representatives of churches in taking part in the ordination and recognition of a pastor, is a proceeding which should be entered on with great deliberation and seriousness, inasmuch as it is a token of their confidence and goodwill, and a public recognition of the new relation then formed. The settlement itself also involves, in large measure, the comfort and satisfaction of those churches and their ministers, in holding Christian intercourse with the pastor and church concerned, and in co-operating with them in works of usefulness."

2. "That, on this account, previous to the public service at which the ordination or recognition of a pastor takes place, a Conference of local ministers, and (if practicable) of delegates or officers of neighbouring churches, should be held; at which the incoming pastor should offer those explanations and afford that information, respecting his personal character, his views of Christian truth, and the circumstances of his settlement, which, if satisfactory, would enable them to give him an intelligent welcome. And that this Conference should be held before the arrangements for the public service are completed."

3. "That, believing that such an arrangement will tend greatly to increase mutual confidence and to avoid mistakes, the members of this Board resolve to act upon it in the future, as far as practicable, in their respective localities. They would also express the earnest hope that brethren from a distance will take no part in any pastoral settlement, until they have received evidence that such a Local Conference has been held, or that in some other suitable way satisfaction has been given to neighbouring pastors and churches."

(Signed) CLEMENT DUKES, Chairman.

## SURREY MISSION.

Established 1797.

The SEVENTY-THIRD AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, REIGATE, on WEDNESDAY, September 28th.

Public Meeting at Half-past Three in the Afternoon, and the Sermon in the Evening at Seven by the Rev. F. TUCKER, B.A., Minister of Camden-road Chapel.

## MORNINGTON CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

This Church will be REOPENED on SUNDAY NEXT, September 25th. The Rev. THOS. T. LYNCH will preach. Service at Eleven.

## ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS, HORNSEY RISE, N.

The COMMITTEE are ready to RECEIVE the NAMES of CANDIDATES for the next ELECTION. Papers to fill up may be obtained at the office.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited for this important charity, which has no funded property whatever, but depends wholly upon the benevolence of the Public. There are 101 infants now in the orphanage.

JOSEPH SOUL, H.N. Secretary.  
Office, 73, Cheapside.

## APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at 18, SOUTH-STREET, FINCHLEY, on TUESDAY, September the 27th, 1870. The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock and close at One precisely.

W. WELLS KILPIN, } Hon. Secs.  
I. VALE MUMMERY, }

## NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1870-71 will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, the 30th of September. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at Seven o'clock p.m., by the Rev. Professor NEWTH, M.A., F.R.S.

The Syllabus of Lectures, and all other necessary information respecting the Ministerial and Lay Student Departments of the College, may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the College, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

**MISS FLETCHER**, of 13, Powis-square, Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of BOYS, ages from 8 to 13. A resident Tutor instructs in Latin and Arithmetic. The year is divided into Three Terms.

## HEATHFIELD, STONYGATE, LEICESTER.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
CONDUCTED BY THE MRS. MIAL.

**MASTERS.**  
French and Italian . . . . . Mons. C. C. Caillard.  
German . . . . . Mdlle. Hottinger.  
Music and Singing . . . . . J. Saville Stone, Esq., Associate, Royal Academy.  
Drawing and Painting . . . . . J. Hoch, Esq.  
Dancing and Calisthenics . . . . . Mdlle. L'Anglo.  
Chemistry . . . . . Dr. Albert J. Bernays, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.  
Arithmetic . . . . . Mr. J. Hepworth.

The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

Terms forwarded on application.  
SCHOOL REOPENED.

## MEAD HOUSE, BIGGLESWADE.

The NEXT TERM BEGINS WEDNESDAY, October 5th.  
FRED. W. CONQUEST, B.A.

## THE BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADES-

MEN'S SONS has been REMOVED from Rochford, Essex, to HARCOURT LODGE, ALBERT-ROAD, NO. 2, WOOD JUNCTION. The facilities for education are greater. The locality is equally healthful. The position is central and easier of access. The holidays are short, and the charges moderate.

N.B.—Delicate Boys, and Boys from the Colonies, are received as Favour Boarders.

## MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER.

R. F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., London, Member of Council of Philological Society, &c.

SECOND MASTER.

J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A. of Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. and Scholar of Trinity Coll., Cam., First Chancellor's Medalist in 1868.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN on THURSDAY, September 22nd.

For prospectuses, &c., apply to the Head Master at the School, or to the Hon. Sec., the

Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

## HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

The spacious New Premises, built for this large and flourishing School, being now ready, a few additional PUPILS can be RECEIVED. The comfort and health of delicate boys is especially studied. Lofty school and class-rooms, thorough ventilation, hot and cold baths, &c.

Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments.  
Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English.

Kinder Garden and Pestalozzian Classes for Little Boys.

A liberal table, and watchful care.

Terms, from Thirty to Forty Guinea.

Head Master, Mr. EDWARD MAXWELL DILLON, M.A.

For prospectus, apply to Mrs. Duff, Highbury House, St. Leonard's.

## VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by MRS. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

## STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES-GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals, The Misses HOWARD. Resident Foreign Governesses, Attendant Professors.

Reports monthly. Test Examinations every term.

The Misses Howard offer to the Daughters of Gentlemen an advanced and liberal education, with all the privacy and refinements of home. The house is large, airy, and well situated.

Prospectus, with references and copies of Examination Papers, on application.

AUTUMN TERM will commence SEPTEMBER 22.

## M. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and COMPENSATION VALUER.

106, Cheapside, E.C.

Every information supplied as to the various Metropolitan improvements.

Claims against Railway and other Public Companies prepared and arranged.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY VALUED FOR PROBATE, &c.

Money obtained on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

## MONEY.—LOANS Granted, from £100 to

£2,000, at 5 per cent, repayable over three years, on Personal Security and Life Policy effected with the WEST of ENGLAND INSURANCE CO. (Established 1807).—Apply to J. CROCKER, Agency Superintendent, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Agents wanted.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor

PEPPER'S New Entertainment, exhibiting the effects, and describing the various modes of causing GHOSTS of human beings to appear and disappear at pleasure, crawl, walk, leap, and dance on walls and ceilings, or float in space. Fairy gambols, children dancing on the sides of walls and romping about the ceiling like flies. The whole illustrated, and explained daily at quarter to 3 and quarter to 8.—Mr. Suchet Champion's Musical Notes from the Opera of "DER FREISCHUTZ"—Sard and the Suez Canal.—American Organ daily.—The whole for 1s.

## OXFORD MOURNING STATIONERY,

REGISTERED.—The OXFORD MOURNING NOTE, PAPER and ENVELOPES are prepared in the usual sizes and widths of black-edged stationery. In this new and elegant pattern the border is placed at a short distance from the extreme edge of the paper, and crosses at the corners after the style of the celebrated Oxford frames. Sold by Stationers everywhere.

Sole Proprietors, TERRY, STONEMAN, and CO., Wholesale Stationers, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

## FRANCIS MORTON and COMPANY,

LIMITED, ENGINEERS and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS. Head Offices and Works, NAYLOR-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

## IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLHOUSES, &c.,

On a much improved system.

The Architectural and Structural details under the special direction of the Company's Architect.

Prices on application.

## MOORE & HUNTON,

CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS,

PAUL STREET AND WORSHIP STREET,

FINCHLEY SQUARE, LONDON.

Beg to solicit an inspection of their Stock of DINING-ROOM, DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM, and other FURNITURE, in various woods and styles, displayed in Show-rooms containing upwards of FORTY THOUSAND SQUARE FEET of FLOORAGE.

**OZOKERIT (PATENTED). OZOKERIT.**

**THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CANDLES**

Made of this mineral will be found to far surpass any that have yet been introduced, possessing marvellous brilliancy of light, and burning to the end without bending, though placed in the hottest and most crowded rooms. They will be found a great boon and ornament to all ASSEMBLY and BALL ROOMS, the intense heat and injury caused by the use of gas to gilding and pictures being avoided by their use. Their great hardness adapts them for all climates. To be had in all sizes, 1s. 3d. per lb. Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler, and insist on using no others. Wholesale (only) of the Patentees, J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, who will be happy to answer any inquiry as to the nearest agency where these wonderful candles can be obtained.

**CHAPMAN'S**

**PATENT**

**ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR.**

Containing, in perfect purity, without any chemical admixture, all the constituents of the finest Wheat. It is an invaluable Infants' Food, and a most nutritious Diet for Children and Invalids.

DR. ATTFIELD, Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society:—"It is incomparably superior to Arrowroot, Corn Flour, and other forms of Starch."

Sold by Family Grocers, Druggists, &c., in 3d., 6d., and 1s. packets, or 3s. tins.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

**Orlando Jones and Co., 18, BILLITER ST., LONDON.**

INVENTORS AND PATENTEE'S OF

**Rice Starch, THE STRONGEST AND PUREST MADE.**

**A DELIGHTFUL & LASTING FRAGRANCE,**

With a Delicate and clear Complexion, by using

THE CELEBRATED

**UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS,**

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

USE ONLY THE

**GLENFIELD**

**STARCH.**

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.**

**THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"**

Pronounced by Jennesseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"

Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.

Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Sole Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865

The celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 2s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

CROSBY'S

**BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.**

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills, are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

**SELECT TESTIMONIAL.**

Dr. Roake, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats, of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles at 1s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 11s. each; and wholesale by JAS. M. CROSBY, Chemist, Scarborough.

Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air-Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

**PURE AERATED WATERS.—**

**ELLIS'S.**

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS unsurpassed for their purity. Ellis's Soda, Citrate, Bitter, Lithia and Potass Waters and Lemonade. None genuine unless Corks branded "R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin," and each bottle bears their trade mark—Goat on Shield.

Sold by all Chemists, Confectioners, and Hotel-keepers.

Wholesale only, of R. ELLIS & SON, Ruthin, North Wales.

London Agents: W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

**COLMAN'S**

**BRITISH CORN-FLOUR,**

PREPARED FROM RICE,

the staple food of more than Three Hundred Millions (300,000,000) of people, is unequalled for Blanc-Mange, Custards, Puddings, Cakes, Soups, &c., and is the most wholesome and easily-digestible Food for Children and Invalids.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**

Makes a delicious Blanc-Mange and Baked Pudding.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**

Makes nice Infants' Food, and for thickening Milk.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**

Makes the best Cup-Pudding, and most delicious Custard.

**COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR**

Is the best article ever offered to the public.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, &c. in 1lb., 1/2lb., and 1/4lb. Packets.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., says:—"Rice-Flour is Corn Flour, and I regard this preparation of Messrs. Colman's as superior to anything of the kind now before the public."

SHERIDAN MURPHY, M.D., Professor at the Liverpool College of Chemistry, writes:—"I can highly recommend it as a palatable and very digestible and nutritious food."

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**

The special excellence, delicious flavour, and invigorating qualities, of this new preparation, are due to the use of Caracas and other choice Cocos.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**

"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA**

"As an agreeable invigorator, refresher, and nourisher, it could not be too highly recommended to the general community."—Civil Service Gazette.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA**

the Purest, Strongest, Cheapest, and Best.

Prices, 2s. 4d.—2s. 8d.—3s.—3s. 4d. & 8s. 8d. lb.

Genuine packets signed *W. H. Horniman & Co.*

Original Importers of the Pure Tea, free from mineral powder.

**2,538 AGENTS ARE APPOINTED—**  
CHEMISTS, &c., IN THE COUNTRY—  
CONFECTIONERS IN LONDON.

**SOUP! SOUP!**

In ten minutes from 8 1/2d. to 11d. a pint, concentrated, pure, nutritious:—

PEA. JULIENNE. CARROT. CHEMIST. GREEN PEA. HAMBOUR.

**Whitehead's Solidified Soup Squares,**

Sold in one-dozen boxes at 6s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. a dozen, by all Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and Chemists, and Wholesale of Copland and Co., Travers and Sons, Preston and Sons, Crosse and Blackwell, and E. Lazenby and Son.

USE

**GODDARD'S PLATE-POWDER**

(NON-MERCURIAL).

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists, and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD, Chemist, Leicester.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**

Life without health is a misery that often can scarcely be borne. How invaluable, therefore, must a restorative medicine be found by the sufferer! KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS afford this desideratum, and instantly give relief to the afflicted.

Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in patent medicines at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

TO LADIES AND THE PUBLIC.

**FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.**

JAMES SPENCE & Co., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, respectfully solicit early attention to their—

**NEW AUTUMN STOCK**

OF

Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Furs, Costumes, Skirts, French Merinoes, Repps, Flannels, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

Schools, Hotelkeepers, Public Institutions, and Heads of Families liberally dealt with.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

**FILMER AND SON'S**

**DINING-TABLES, SIDEBORDS, DINNER-WAGGONS, &c.**

The largest assortment of Dining-room Furniture in the United Kingdom to be seen ready for delivery at

81 and 83, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.

Plans taken and estimates given free of charge.

THE following LIST of PRICES is respectfully submitted to the notice of MINISTERS exclusively, and for cash only:—

Black Superfine Frook Coat .. ..	£2 15 0
Vest .. ..	0 13 6
Melton Morning Coat .. ..	2 5 0
Vest .. ..	0 10 6
Morning Suit .. ..	3 3 0
Trousers of Black Doeskin and the best Angoras, equal in every respect to the qualities usually charged 20s. and 25s. ..	1 1 0

While these prices must commend themselves to the favourable notice of economists, it should be understood that the excellence of the articles themselves as aptly them fully to the requirements of Gentlemen.

Patterns free.

S. C. VAUGHAN, 130, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.**

Grateful and Comforting.

Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

**AN EVENING DRINK.—CACAOINE.**

Cacao Nibs on the removal of the oil fall into powder, and this powder is Cacaoine. Cacaoine contains neither sugar nor any other admixture whatever. Cacaoine makes one of the lightest, thinnest of warm drinks, and is the most desirable of all for use in the later hours of the day. Cacaoine, by reason of the ingenious method by which the oil is removed, preserves all the fine natural flavour of cacao nibs.

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.**

**FOUR GOLD MEDALS.**

Supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, Italian, Dutch, and other Governments. Dr. Lankester writes regarding Extract of Meat:—"But there is a difference in flavour, and here, as in all other kinds of food, it is the flavour that makes the quality." It is essentially on account of the fine meaty flavour, as distinguished from the burnt taste of other Extracts, that LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT defeated all Australian and other sorts at Paris, Havre, and Amsterdam, and is so universally preferred in all European markets. One pint of fine-flavoured Beef-Tea at 2 1/2d. Most convenient and economic "stock."

CAUTION.—Require Baron Liebig's, the inventor's, signature on every jar, and ask distinctly for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

As stated by the War Office, the assertion of an Australian Agent of solely supplying the British Government is proved to be nothing but an untrue statement.

**COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and COMPANY,**

Established 1833.—Best Coals only.—Cash, 25s. G. J. C. and Co. sell no other than the best Wallend Coals, which they believe to be the cleanest, the most durable, and the cheapest in the end for all domestic purposes. Vendors to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—18, Cornhill; Euston Wharf, Fimble (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Finsbury Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth (Office, 108, High-street); High-level Station, Crystal Palace; also at Brighton at local prices.

**COALS.—LEA and CO'S PRICES.—**

Hutton or Lambton Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 24s.; Hutton, 23s.; West Wigan, 22s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; new Silkstone, 21s.; Clay-cross, 22s. and 19s.; Primrose, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; best Derby, 18s.; Kitchen, 17s.; Cobble, 16s. 6d.; Hartley, 17s.; Nuts, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 20s.; small, 12s. Cokes, 14s. per 15 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depots, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

**BEST FOOD for INFANTS.**

"Resembling Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods. "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Social Science Review. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Huxall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 10s.

Prepared by SAVORY and MOORE, New Bond-street, London.

Procureable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

**HOOPING COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL**

EMBRICATION is recommended by many of the most eminent of the Faculty as the only known safe and perfect cure, without the use of medicine. Sold by most Chemists in bottles, at 4s. each. Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 85, Old Change (formerly of 67, St. Paul's), London.

## ARTHUR MIALI'S PUBLICATIONS.

Just published, crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.,  
**THE MAIN PRINCIPLES of ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY in ENGLAND.** By EDWARD MUSCUTT.

**THE LATE ALFRED J. MORRIS'S SERMONS.**

Post 8vo, pp. 304, price 6s.

**THE OPEN SECRET:** Sermons by the late Rev. A. J. MORRIS, formerly of Holloway, with a Biographical Sketch by JOHN KINGSLEY.

"His sermons, whilst sound in doctrine, are packed with wise reflections, happy characterisations, and genial insights. His great gift was his power of throwing sudden gleams of quickening human sunshine over whatever tends to become merely hard and doctrinal, and to breathe on the dry bones, clothing them with life."—Contemporary Review.

"Distinguished by much originality and power of thought, by a vigorous style, and especially by a manly tone."—Spectator.

"Very superior discourses, and such as will rank high amongst the sermons of the nineteenth century. Fresh in thought and polished in diction; gentle in spirit, and yet not lacking in thought."—Sword and Trowel.

Also, by the same Author, Third Thousand, price 2s.,

**THE SHEPHERD with HIS LAMBS; or, Christ and Children:** Sermons for the Young.

"There is not in it a line of twaddle."—Nonconformist.

"Tender, affectionate, and winning."—Christian World.

"Full of a sweetness which may be happily reproduced in talk with children."—Eclectic Review.

### ENGLISH DISSENT.

New and Cheaper Edition, 8vo, price 14s.,

**A HISTORY of the FREE CHURCHES of ENGLAND.** From A.D. 1688 to A.D. 1851. By HERBERT S. SKELTON, Author of "The Irish Church: an Historical and Statistical Review," &c.

"A concise, well-written, temperate, and philosophical survey of the course and progress of English Dissent from the Reformation to the present era, was a desideratum in our literature, and Mr. Skelton has ably supplied it."—Pall Mall Gazette.

"It is a valuable addition to Church History in England, and is indispensable to those who would study that history carefully within the limits of the period indicated on the title-page. It is written with ease, often with much grace, always with great clearness; brief but not obscure, full but not involved."—The Athenaeum.

Crown 8vo, price 5s.,

**HUMAN SOCIETY: Eight Lectures on the Divine Origin, Structure, and Offices of Human Society.** By the Rev. F. D. HURTINGTON, D.D., Author of "Christian Believing and Living." Reprinted, by permission, from the American Edition, 1860. The only English Edition.

"Thoughtful, eloquent, generous, and noble utterances of a man who has a living faith in Christianity as a mighty power to regenerate and bless that society which God has ordained as a sphere for the expansion and development of man's highest faculties, they are sure to command the attention and win the admiration of intelligent Christian men."—Nonconformist.

Price 5s., cloth gilt,

**AN EDITOR OFF the LINE; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences.** By EDWARD MIALI, M.P.

New Edition, price 2s., paper boards,

**THE NONCONFORMIST'S SKETCH-BOOK.** By EDWARD MIALI, M.P. With Explanatory Preface.

"The importance which the question of the separation of the Church from the State has now assumed will cause many persons to read Mr. Miall's 'Sketch Book,' in which they will find arguments deserving of their deepest consideration."—London Review.

Price 6d., or 85s. per 100,

**SERMONS PREACHED to WORKING PEOPLE.** By Very Rev. Dean STANLEY, B. W. DALE, M.A., Revs. H. ALLON, EDWARD WHITE, DR. HAMILTON, SAMUEL MARTIN, A. MACKENZIE, and MARK WILKS.

"The sermons are of a superior order, solid, real, and to the point."—Daily News.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C.

Published for the Liberation Society.

### THE STATE CHURCH.

**STANDARD ESSAYS on STATE-CHURCHES.**

BY

Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.; Rev. D.D.; Hon. and Rev. Baptist J. H. Hinton, M.A.; Rev. W. Noel; Jonathan Dymond; John Brown, D.D.; Rev. J. Alexander Vinet; Rev. John P. Smith, D.D.; Rev. Thos. Angell James; Edward Miall, Binney; Rev. David Young, Esq.; and Rev. A. J. Morris.

In One Volume, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

"As a collection of the standard arguments against Church Establishments, the volume is the cheapest and most complete that has yet been issued."—Methodist Recorder.

### THE STATE-CHURCH.

**CONVERSATIONS on CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.** A Manual for Young Persons. By the Rev. JOHN GUTHRIE, M.A. Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

"Characterised by eminent ability, extensive research, thorough command of temper, and fine literary taste."—Evangelical Repository.

"We can only wish for it a very wide circulation."—English Independent.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

## THE LIBERATOR PERMANENT BUILDING & INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

OFFICES—ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, 49, LOMBARD STREET.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. the LORD MONSON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., Q.C., M.P.  
ANDREW LUSK, Esq., M.P.

CHARLES REED, Esq., M.P.  
HENRY RICHARD, Esq., M.P.

ARBITRATORS.

E. MIALI, Esq., M.P.  
T. CASH, Esq.

A. T. BOWSER, Esq.  
Rev. T. PRICE, LL.D.

Rev. J. BURNS, D.D.  
J. D. MORELL, Esq., LL.D.

S. R. PATTISON, Esq., Chairman of Directors.

PAID-UP SHARES, £30.

SUBSCRIPTION SHARES, 4s. or upwards per Month.

The Directors call attention to the rapid progress and satisfactory position of this Society, as indicated in their SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, adopted by the Members at the Annual Meeting on the 29th July last. The Directors anticipate a STILL MORE satisfactory result from the present year's working.

A BONUS of TWO PER CENT., in addition to Five per Cent. Interest, was voted to Paid-up Shareholders.

Five per Cent. Interest credited to Subscription Shares.

Five per Cent. Interest paid to Depositors.

£500 carried to Reserve Fund.

Advances made on approved Freehold and Leasehold Securities; the repayments being spread over any term of years not exceeding fifteen. Interest, in addition to a small Premium, Five per Cent. on the yearly balance.

Prospectuses, Reports, and Forms of Application for Shares and Advances on application to

J. SPENCER BALFOUR, Manager.

This day is published, price 6s.,

### CHRISTIAN WORK

ON THE

### BATTLE-FIELD.

Being Incidents of the Labours of the United States' Christian Commission, with an Historical Essay on the Influence of Christianity in Alleviating the Horrors of War. In crown 8vo, with eight full-page illustrations.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Third and Cheaper Edition, price 6s.,

**Missionary Labours among the Cannibals.** By Rev. JAMES CALVERT. To which is prefixed an Account of the Islands and Inhabitants of Fiji, by Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS. With numerous Engravings and Coloured Frontispiece.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

**DR. PARKER'S SERMONS AT POULTRY CHAPEL.**

Now ready, the First Volume of

**The City Temple: Sermons preached in the Poultry Chapel, London, 1869-70.** By JOSEPH PARKER, D.D. Handsomely bound in cloth, price 6s., red-burnished edges.

By the same Author,

**Ecce Deus: Essays on the Life and Doctrine of Jesus Christ.** Fourth Edition, 5s.

**A Homiletic Analysis of the Gospel ACCORDING to ST. MATTHEW.** Just published, 8vo, 7s. 6d.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.]

REV. PAXTON HOOD'S SERMONS.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 6s.,

**Dark Sayings on a Harp, and other Sermons on Some of the Dark Questions of Human Life.** Preached in Queen-square Chapel, Brighton. By F. PAXTON HOOD.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Just published, crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.,

**Life Problems Answered in Christ.** Six Sermons. By LEIGH MANN. With Preface by the Rev. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, B.A.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.]

Just published, crown 8vo, 5s., cloth,

**Men of Faith; or, Sketches from the Book of Judges.** By the Rev. LUKE H. WISEMAN, M.A., Author of "Christ in the Wilderness."

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

NEW EDITION OF BINNEY'S POWER OF FAITH.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, price 5s.,

**The Practical Power of Faith: an Exposition of Part of the Eleventh Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.** By T. BINNEY.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

New and Enlarged Edition, 8vo, 14s.,

**The Supernatural Origin of Christianity.** By GEORGE P. FISKE, D.D., Professor of Church History in Yale College.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 6d.,

**THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, 1870.**

CONTENTS.—Bible Translation in India—The Religious Consequences of the War—Aquila and Priscilla—The Duty of the Churches to their declining and fallen members—The Trades and Industrial Occupations of the Bible—Conclusive Arguments against the early existence of Infant Baptism—Reviews—Intelligence—Missionary Herald—Chronicle of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-lane, Chancery-lane. Wholesale Agents—Fowkes Brothers and Gould, Ave Maria-lane.

### TRACT DISTRIBUTORS

Can be supplied with Grant Packets of THE DUBLIN TRACTS, weighing 4lbs. each, on payment of the nominal contribution of 1s. per packet.

Of these packets there are five kinds, numbered as below, each packet containing an assortment of from 15 to 20 different Tracts—about 3,500 pages of printed matter.

No. 1. Short Tracts for General Distribution; 2. Short Narrative Tracts, for do.; 3. Large-Type Tracts, for do.; 4. Tracts of 8 pp. and upwards, for do.; 5. Tracts for the Inquiring and Anxious; 6. Besides the above, a packet of SMALL BOOKS, envelope size, tinted paper, weighing 1lb., can be supplied for the same contribution of 1s. All orders must be accompanied by the payment of 1s. for each packet. Applications for the above may be addressed to the Manager Dublin Tract Repository, 10, D'Olier-street, Dublin; or to Mr. S. W. Partridge, 9, Paternoster-row, London. As parties will have to pay the carriage of their parcels, it is specially requested that instructions as to conveyance be sent with order.

Post-office Orders on London to be made payable to S. W. Partridge; on Dublin, to E. James.

In One Volume, crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

**COMPLETE TRIUMPH of MORAL GOOD OVER EVIL.**

"This is a very temperately-written treatise on a subject which too commonly inflames the calmest controversialists. . . . In noticing this really able book, we content ourselves with recommending our readers to procure it and sit down most carefully to its perusal."—English Churchman. "A deep book on a deep subject. The author makes a spirited attempt to deal with some of the highest and most perplexing mysteries of humanity. . . . There is much that is true, original, and most striking in this able volume."—Press and St. James's Chronicle.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**JERUSALEM RECOVERED: a New Lecture on the Latest Work of the Palestine Exploration Fund.** By GEORGE ST. CLAIR, F.G.S., authorised by the Committee.

Apply to G. St. Clair, 104, Sussex-road, Seven Sisters-road, N.; or to the Secretary of the Fund, 9, Pall Mall East, S.W.

New Periodical, 2d. monthly,

**SUNDAY MORNING,** consisting of Original Articles characterised by Evangelical Breadth of View, Comprehensive, and Thoughtful. Royal 8vo, toned paper, handsomely printed.

Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all Booksellers.

## DIVIDENDS 10 to 20 PER CENT. ON OUTLAY

For Safe and Profitable Investments.

Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free).

This Month's Number ready.

It contains all the Best-paying and Safest Stock and Share Investments.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES, Will find the above Circular safe, valuable, and reliable guide. Messrs. Sharp and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London (Established 1853).

Bankers: Lendon and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

### STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

**CORNS and BUNIONS.**—A gentleman, many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their complete removal in a short period, without pain or any inconvenience.—Forward address, on a stamped envelope, to F. Kingston, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, September 21, 1870.